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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXI NO. 49 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1943 PRICE: 1½ ANNAS

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Gandhiji Alert And In Good Spirits

General Condition Also Shows Improvement

BOMBAY, February 28.

THE FOLLOWING PRESS COMMUNIQUE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONDITION:—

"FOLLOWING IS THE REPORT ON MR. GANDHI UPTO THIS AFTERNOON:—

MR. GANDHI'S GENERAL CONDITION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT. HE IS ALERT AND IN GOOD SPIRITS."

(SD.) DR. B. C. ROY, MAJOR GENERAL R. H. CANDY, DR. M. D. D. GILDER, DR. (MISS) S. NAYAR, LT. COL. M. G. BHANDARI, AND LT. COL. B. Z. SHAH.—A.P.

CRITICAL PHASE OVER

Mahatma Very Cheerful On 19th Day Of Fast

POONA, Feb. 28.

As the stipulated period of Gandhiji's fast is coming to an end at the appointed hour on the morning of Wednesday next when he is expected to take a sip of undiluted orange juice, opinion is crysallising about the successful termination of the fast.

It is now believed that the last critical phase of the fast which threatened to affect his condition yesterday is now over, and there is no further apprehension of its recurrence during the next two days.

To-day, the 19th day of the fast, which, judging from the experience of his previous fasts, was considered to be the most critical day, Mahatma Gandhi appeared to be more cheerful in spite of having disturbed sleep last night.

It is stated that he is having good quantity of water and, in spite of his growing exhaustion, is mentally alert.

As many as 32 visitors in all called at the Aga Khan's palace to-day. These include Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhurani, a niece of Poet Rabindranath Tagore, and several inmates of the Wardha Ashram. To the visitors Gandhiji's attitude was less apathetic than yesterday.

It is understood Mr. M. S. Aney will be present at the Aga Khan's palace on Wednesday morning, when Gandhiji breaks the fast. Mr. Aney, it may be remembered, was present at Parnakuthi also when Gandhiji broke his 1932 fast. —United Press.

". . . his noble spirit and warm human kindness have endeared him to all humanitarians throughout the world."
—UPTON SINCLAIR.

"He has helped the people of India to find their souls in an age when it is becoming more urgently necessary than ever before that we should find a way of solving vital human problems by methods of peace."
—ARTHUR H. COMPTON.

HOLIDING ON VERY WELL

POONA, Feb. 28.

With two more days to break his fast, Mahatma Gandhi is reported to be keeping well to-day, the nineteenth day of the fast. Though he is weak he is stated to be 'holding on very well. To-day he is not so apathetic as yesterday and is comparatively more cheerful. Nausea was absent and he was able to drink water without difficulty.

Srimati Saraladevi, niece of Poet Tagore, saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning. Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan, Mrs. Ambujammai, daughter of the late S. Srinivasa Ayengar, and Srimati Janammai of Madras have arrived here today to see Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.—A. P.

Catholics Offer Prayers In City

Prayers were offered in several Catholic Churches in the city on Sunday for the safety of Mahatma Gandhi, during the present ordeal.

Prayers were held in the Seth Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School, Tardeo, Bombay, Shree Damania Darjee Mandal, Bombay, and Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple, Dalmianagar for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

The following institutions have sent telegrams to H.E. the Viceroy for the immediate unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi:—

Christi Pragatic Sabha, Bombay; the citizens of Dacca; Wardha Cotton Brokers' (Adatias) Association; the Cultural Club of Dalmianagar.

". . . among spiritual rulers, as among rulers in general, Mr. Gandhi stands out as almost unique. In the first place, he utters no dogma, no command, only an appeal; he calls to our spirits; he shows what he holds to be the truth, but does not exclude or condemn those who seek the light in some other way."
—GILBERT MURRAY.

LARGEST NUMBER OF VISITORS ON SUNDAY

Children File Past Mahatma's Room

POONA, Feb. 28.

By far the largest number of visitors saw Mahatma Gandhi this evening and most of them were his personal friends or his own relatives. There were also a number of children and babes in arms who filed past Mahatma Gandhi's room and had a couple of minutes with him.

'C.R.' SEES MAHATMA

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari again paid a visit to the Aga Khan Palace to-day.

It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi looked much better to-day than he ever did since his condition gave rise to anxiety during the second week of the fast, and his subsequent rally. He looked clean-shaven and bright, and spoke for a minute or two with almost all the visitors.

ROSARY FOR MEDITATION

It is reported one of the visitors had presented Mahatma Gandhi with a rosary which Mahatma Gandhi used for meditation. The rosary was found hanging on the side of his cot. An English book of medium bulk was also found by his side.

It is not known whether the facilities afforded to Mahatma Gandhi to receive visitors will be continued on March 3rd and subsequent days. It is understood that if such facilities are available both Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. M. S. Aney who are here would see Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

Journalists' Appeal To Premier & Viceroy

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Journalists' Association of India to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Prime Minister:

"Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India, urges immediate unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi."—A.P.

Processionists Arrested

POONA, Feb. 28.

About half-a-dozen persons were arrested by the police to-day for attempting to take out a procession on the Lakdi Bridge.—A. P.

GAUHATI WOMEN OFFER PRAYERS

GAUHATI, Feb. 26.

Special prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi were offered yesterday by many women of Gauhati.

Daily prayers are being offered by Hindu women in local temples for the safety and long life of Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

VICEREINE'S APPEAL FOR RED CROSS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow broadcast an appeal for regular contributions to the Red Cross on Sunday February 28 from the New Delhi station of All-India Radio on the eve of the Red Cross All India Week.

WHAT IT DOES

In the course of her appeal she said: "The two main objects are: first to benefit the sick, wounded and convalescent of the services, and secondly the provision of comforts for Indian prisoners of war. A very moderate estimate of the cost of supplies for war hospital beds for 1943 is Rs. 84 lakhs and parcels for Indian Prisoners of war will cost approximately Rs. 70 lakhs.

The Indian comforts fund in London pack and send food parcels on our behalf for which we pay and recently 20,000 parcels every week, each weighing 10 pounds, have gone out. Many side lines include the Red Cross Postal and Cable message service and the tracing of men who are missing.

Unless the public supplies the money the efforts of the Red Cross will have to be curtailed. The people of India will not allow this to happen—you cannot allow this to happen.

ABOVE ALL STRIFE

After referring to the worldwide work of the Red Cross Society Her Excellency went on "It is a fine thought that in the midst of this world upheaval where brutality and fear, misery and starvation follow in the wake of the Axis invaders, the Red Cross stands forth as something above all strife and all bitterness, unassailed and unassailable.—A.P.

"It is curious how in these days of European confusion and decline Asia is steadily moving to the front. Among the greatest men on the public stage of the world to-day are two Asiatics—Gandhi and Chiang-Kai-Shek, both moving immense masses of men along noble lines to a destiny which in essence is one with the high Christian ideal which the West has received but no longer seriously practises".
Rt. Hon. J. C. SMUTS.

RED-CROSS WEEK IN SIND

Karachi inaugurating the Red Cross Week which starts on March 1, Sir Hugh Dow says:—"The humanitarian work being done by the Indian Red Cross Society has enormously expanded and the organisation is in urgent need of funds. I shall very gratefully acknowledge all special donations which are sent to me and earmarked for this purpose.—A.P.

WHY U.P. SHOULD COLLECT RS. 30 LAKHS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

In an appeal in connection with the Red Cross Week, Sir Maurice Hallet says that the U.P. should aim at collecting Rs. 30 lakhs during the year 1943. He explained the reasons for collecting this amount.—A.P.

"CRUSADE OF MERCY"

WASHINGTON: A message from President Roosevelt was read this afternoon by the Chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. Norman H. Davis, in a nationwide broadcast.

In the message President Roosevelt said: "The American Red Cross begins to-day the greatest single crusade of mercy in all history. It is undertaking a task unprecedented—because this war is unprecedented.

President Roosevelt's message concluded: "By proclamation I have delegated the month of March as a Red Cross month. To make sure every American boy on every fighting front has everything he needs which the Red Cross can supply, it will require at least 125 million dollars.—Reuter.

Madras Women's Request To Viceroy

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Women's Conference has resolved to send a telegram to the Viceroy requesting him to release Mahatma Gandhi immediately and unconditionally and also requesting him to appoint a tribunal to enquire into the recent disturbances.—A. P.

Mareth Line Pierced

Another Round Goes To Allies In Tunisia

LONDON, Feb. 28.

THE MOROCCO RADIO SAYS THE EIGHTH ARMY HAS PIERCED THE DEFENCES OF THE MARETH LINE AT SEVERAL PLACES.

KASSERINE:—Reuter's special correspondent writes:—Americans entered the battle scared town of Kasserine on Saturday. Their patrols have already pushed out of the town and are moving cautiously towards Sbeitla 20 miles to the East. Other forces are proceeding towards Feriana almost the same distance to south-west on the road to Gafsa. It is believed that the Axis will not defend any of these three towns. Feriana is already reported to have been evacuated. Allied air reconnaissance of the three towns has however, been made difficult to-day by rain and mist.

Rommel and Von Arnim are now known to have been beaten in one of the fiercest battles of the Tunisian campaign. According to prisoners, the Germans had planned to be in the Tebessa the Allied base just over the Algerian frontier by February 28. Another round in the struggle for Tunisia had been gained by the Allies.—Reuter.

OUT TO DEAL SMASHING BLOW TO AXIS

LONDON: From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Allied Headquarters North Africa: Allied fighters and bombers now gathered in one huge fighting pool are preparing to hit the Axis in Tunisia as it has never been hit before. All most experienced brains and best machines are tuning up for an air campaign designed to blockade and batter the Axis armies from Bizerta to the Mareth Line.—Reuter.

ENEMY HELD IN N. TUNISIA

LONDON: Allied Headquarters North Africa, Sunday communique states: "NORTHERN TUNISIA: The enemy continued to make series of attacks on a wide front from the seacoast at Cap Serrat to Djebel Mansour.

Allied forces were successful in holding the enemy in every instance.

SOUTHERN TUNISIA: The enemy airfield at Gabes was bombed on the night of February 26.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EIGHTH ARMY STARTS OFFENSIVE

LONDON:—The Ankara Radio quoting an Algiers broadcast on Sunday night said that the Eighth Army had started an offensive. —Reuter.

ANOTHER AXIS ATTACK HELD

LONDON: From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Allied Headquarters, North Africa:—Another Axis attack near Cape Serrat in Northern Tunisia has been held by French troops who have taken a number of Italian prisoners. There have been further Axis infiltrations between Mateur and Beja. The attack on Medjez el Bab has been brought to a standstill, but further south the Germans had reached the Goubellat el Aroussa road before they were forced to withdraw.—Ruter.

JAPS RETREAT IN SALAMAUA

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Allied Headquarters South-West Pacific:—The "communique" on Sunday says in renewed ground fighting on the approaches to Salamaua, the Japanese retreated further in the vicinity of Wau and Mbu leaving a number dead.

WASHINGTON: The Japanese positions on Kiska island in the Aleutians and Munda in New Georgia were bombed on Thursday and Friday, according to a Navy "communique".—Reuter.

WILLKIE TO TRY AGAIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Mr. Wendell Willkie has decided to campaign actively for the Republican nomination in the 1944 United States Presidential election, says an "authoritative" report in the New York "Herald Tribune".—Reuter.

Sikorski Not Going To America

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Reports current here that the Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief General Sikorski may return to Washington to discuss with American officials the problems of Russian claims to Polish territory were not confirmed to-night by the Polish embassy spokesman here. "General Sikorski is not expected to re-visit this country", he declared, pointing out that the Polish ambassador in Washington was in constant touch with the President and the State Department, who were fully acquainted with the Polish point of view.

Some observers here link the dispute with Mr. Sumner Welles' disclosure yesterday that the United States is taking immediate action to discuss problems of post-war collaboration with other United Nations".—Reuter.

RUSSO-NAZI TANK BATTLE IN PROGRESS

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow cables:—

Russian and German tanks and infantry are locked in a grim struggle to-night (Saturday) in the streets of an important town lying south-west of Kramatorsk at the centre of vital communications in Western Donbas. Red Army Units after seizing part of the town are crushing German strongpoints which honeycomb streets and buildings. The Russians have gained footholds in the Mius River between Rostov and Mariupol.

THAW MAY LEAD TO LONG LULL

Maj-Gen. Zaitey told Reuter that he "expected a prolonged lull in the military operations owing to thaw." Gen. Belov said: "Real thaw, when it comes, will affect tanks only slightly though transport will be affected to a greater extent."

NAZI TERROR IN KHARKOV

Bodies of Russian civilians hanging from balconies for a mile along the main street was how the Germans introduced their "new order" to Kharkov. One hundred important buildings were deliberately gutted by the Germans on their way out. Before evacuating the Germans went through the streets shooting down every able-bodied man in sight.

According to Dr. Alexandebutrin, 15,000 Jews were butchered by German machine-gunners and their barracks burned to ground.

Finnish Envoys To Meet At Helsinki

BERLIN: Leading Finnish envoys abroad will meet in Helsinki in the next few days, says an Helsinki dispatch to the German News Agency. G. A. Gripenberg (formerly Finnish Minister in London and now Minister to the Vatican) and Prof. Kivimaeki (Finnish Minister in Berlin) have already arrived in Helsinki. The Finnish Minister to Stockholm Jarl de Wasastjerna is expected to arrive to-morrow.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW: Replying to addresses from the District and Municipal Boards, the District War Committee and the National War Front of Gorakhpur at Gorakhpur on Sunday, H. E. Sir Maurice Hallet, expressed his high appreciation of the war effort of the district.—A. P.

On Russia's Southern Front

Two Great Battles Raging

German Counter-Attacks Broken Up

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow says two great battles are to-day raging on Russia's southern front. The first is in the area west of the Kursk-Kharkov railway where the Red Army is steadily advancing towards the still distant line of the Dnieper. The second is in the Donetz basin where the Germans are launching constant counter-attacks recalling the critical battle of Kotelnikovo last December when the Germans tried in vain to relieve the Sixth Army trapped before Stalingrad.

The latest despatches from the front-line show that the main weight of the German counter-attacks is being directed towards Kramatorskaya, and south-west of Voroshilovgrad—that is in the area of the Gital parallelogram of railways forming the heart of the industrial region of the Donetz basin. During the night the Red Army broke up a German counter-attack made by tanks and motorised infantry. Eight tanks 19 lorryloads of infantry were destroyed. In the same area one Soviet unit destroyed 20 German military trains.

MOSCOW: Morning despatch from Reuter's special correspondent adds: Earlier the Germans had brought up powerful forces of tanks and made a determined attempt to break-through to one of the many large towns scattered throughout this region. When 2 of their tanks lay shattered the Germans made a hasty retreat to their starting point. On the other wing of the same Donetz front a Soviet unit pushed forward despite heavy opposition and seized new positions. All German attempts to regain them failed completely.

KHARKOV QUIET, AFTER TERRIBLE ORDEAL

LONDON, Feb. 28.

From Reuter's special correspondent, Kharkov:—

The storm of battle has swept through and past Kharkov. To-day its shattered streets are quiet. It is quiet of exhaustion. The present population of this once elegant, prosperous city, where intellectual life flourished and factories buzzed is about one-third of the pre-war figure. Their people still dazed, one half incredulous that the Red Army is back again. At least 110,000 men and women were dragged off to Germany. Tens of thousands were shot 'en masse' during the German occupation and the fate of tens of thousands more is unknown. The Germans came here to stay. They went in a hurry, leaving the loot garnered from the four corners of Europe behind them. Their final efforts were aimed at smashing up the already badly hammered city. When the Germans first arrived they proclaimed they had come on a crusade against the Jews and Bolshevists. In December 1941 some 15,000 Jews were butchered by German machine-gunners ten miles outside Kharkov.

JEWS SUMMARILY SHOT

The barracks where they had been housed were burnt to the ground. After this Jews found in the streets were summarily shot. The German social policy consisted of dragooning the population into German factories. Usually a man was sent and his wife left behind or 'vice versa.' A few hundred of these people who drifted back to Kharkov all told a tale of how they had been beaten with rubber truncheons. The Germans issue a lot of Ukrainian nationalist propaganda during their stay in Kharkov but their actions were killed any vestige of Ukrainian separations. The Ukrainians will not forget the Germans in a hurry.

I saw some Russian soldiers who had been in a German prison camp near Kharkov. They looked like living corpses. They were left for dead by the decamping Germans. If they recover they will be luckier than their more robust comrades who were taken along with the Germans and shot down on the way. There is a lighter side to this grim visit to Kharkov. We had the benefit of German stores. When officers of a Soviet air unit entertained me to lunch we were fed well. Included in the meal were Portuguese sardines, Hungarian and Serbian red wine, Viennese chocolate and Caucasian lemons. My hosts have made the rendezvous for another meeting shortly at Kiev.

Red Thrust Into Ukraine

From Reuter's special correspondent—MOSCOW: Red Army spearheads, leaving the grim battle raging in the Donbas basin far to the south-west, have again thrust deeper into the Ukraine, west of Kharkov, on the road to Poltava and Kiev.

New advances have also been made by Soviet columns closing in on Orel along both sides of the railway running from Kursk. The German command has thrown strong air formations in to save Orel.—Reuter.

75 MINERS KILLED

BEAR CREEK (Montana): Seventy-five miners are feared to have been dead following explosions in a coal mine here.—Reuter.

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TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS and the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1943, to WEDNESDAY, 31st March, 1943, both days inclusive.

Dated the 27th February, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons Ltd., Managing Agents,
A. R. DALAL,
Director.
(3586)

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1943, at 5-15 p. m. (S.T.) in the Association Office, situated at Marwari Bazar, Cotton Exchange Building, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for S. Y. 1998, ended Aso Vad 30th (8 November, 1942).
(2) To adopt Report of the Managing Committee.
(3) To elect a new Committee, a President, Two Vice-Presidents and Two Hon. Secretaries for S. Y. 1999.
(4) To appoint Auditors for S. Y. 1999 and fix their remuneration.
(5) To fix additional number of members to be admitted during S. Y. 1999.

By Order of the Committee,
CHUNILAL KRISHNALAL SAYTA,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay 27th February, 1943.
(3582)

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Public Notices

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Head Office: Fort, Bombay.

Tele { phone 22075 (3 lines) / gram, "Guru." } Post Box No. 502

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IMPERIAL BANK BUILDINGS, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY—1
with effect from 1ST MARCH 1943

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(3580)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS will be received at my Office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10 upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on 11th March, 1943 for the supply of POONWOOD CUT PIECES.

Tender forms giving full particulars are obtainable from my Office on payment of Rupee one per copy and will not be sent V. P. P.

R. C. MASTER,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
Mazagaon, Bombay 10.
24-2-43.
3577

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the purchase of Secondhand damaged empty kerosene oil tins. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Re. 1|- per copy, not refundable. Money Orders or Cash only. Closing date 16-3-1943, at 3 P. M. (S. T.)
3578

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (PURCHASE BRANCH)

Tender No. P|297|F

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of OLEUM LIMONIS B. P.

Tender forms, which are not transferable, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3|- per set which amount is not refundable from the Deputy Controller of Purchase, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi or from the Deputy Assistant Director General (Medical Stores) Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Lahore Cantt. Payment should be made in cash or by money order quoting remitter's full address and the above tender number on the money order coupon.

Tender will be received upto 4 P. M. on 24-3-43.
3585

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CO., LTD. an incorporated Company registered in Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Govindji Lalji Jobanputra, who in turn has contracted to sell the said property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof. otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (the cess whereof is redeemed) situate at WARDEN ROAD in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2917 square yards within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being a portion of a larger piece of land which is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3158-86-247-920-2426-1652-1653-2987-1884-2115-2157 and 2273 (part) Laughton's New Survey No. 7096 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 7/738 (part) Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 3538(2) and (3) Street No. 2A, 2B Peddar Road (part) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by plot No. 10 belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia allotted to Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia, on the South by plot No. 8 allotted to the administrators of the estate of Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia, on the West by the Warden Road and on the East by the toe of the Hill of plot No. 11 allotted to Framroze Edulji Dinshaw as mortgagee.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1943.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3581

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies numbered 505828 555133 on the life of Dorab Jamshedji Bamboat of Bombay Duplicate Policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st March, 1943.
963

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAYED ABDULHAQ SAYED MAHABUBSHA KADRI, of Bombay Mohomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Ramchandra Lalji Building, 1st Floor, Carnac Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Moreechabhat on Mori Road in Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1443 of Mahim Division and Collector's New Survey No. Part of 1B/62 and New No. A/4617 and containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 6034 formerly under Street No. 509 but New Street No. 20 D and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the House of Dhanjibhoy Manekji Mistry, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Fazandar, on or towards the North by the vacant land of Fazandar and on or towards the South by the house of Budhia Buda.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Mori Road in Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay, within the registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1442 of Mahim Division and Collector's New Survey No. Part of 1B/62 and New No. A/4617 and containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 6033 formerly Street No. 508 but New Street No. 20C and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a well for the use of the said premises and partly by the house of Fakur Manick, on or towards the West by the house of Edulji Dadabhoy, on or towards the North by the House of Budhia Buda and on or towards the South by Fazandari passage.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1943.

YUSUF ABDULLA,
Purchaser's Advocate.
3587

Auction Sales

SALE OF HARDWARE AND MECHANIC WORK SHOP TOOLS AND WHITE PAINT, ON FRIDAY. 5TH MARCH, 1943, at 3 P.M. (NEW S. T.), at the Room of the undersigned consisting of Screw, Wrenches, Vices, Drills, Files, Saws, Screw drivers, Ball bearings, Steel cabinet locks, Metal filter, Nettlefolds cottsr pins, Tower bolts, Hammers, Augers Planes, Rivets, Hinges, Anvils, Die set, Screws, Washers and other work shop tools.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
123, Medows Street, Bombay

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KULSUMBAI, wife of Gulamhussein Esmail Dossa, GULAMHUSSEIN ESMAIL DOSSA and RAMZANALLI HUSSEIN ESMAIL DOSSA, of Rajkot Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land, containing an area of two thousand and eighty four (2084) square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 10A of the Worli Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North-East by plot No. 10 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to A. R. Abdulla on the South-East partly by plot No. 41A of the said Estate and partly by plot No. 40 of the said Estate, on the South-West by plot No. 11 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to S. N. Mistry and on the North-West by Maulana Abdul Gaffur Road which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 3258 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 735A Worli Division together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 366(5A) Street No. 268DA, and now under G Ward No. 366(5A) Street No. 41 Maulana Abdul Gaffar Road.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1943.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3583.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1943, at 1-30 p.m., (New S. T.), at the above place unclaimed goods including:—

Bags of Jawari, Bajri, Castor Seeds, G. N. Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Linseed, Chillies, Moog, Dall, Hirda, Toor, Cotton, Rice, Wheat, Husk, Oorid, Gram, Bundles of Carpet, Books, Brooms, M. R. Tyres, Cloth, C. Rope, L. Cuttings, Jaggery, Fish, E. I. Casks, E. P. Cans, Slates, Ink, Gunnies, C. Drugs, Bidi leaves, Sopari, Copra, Earth, Grinding stones, Papers, Wooden planks, Tins of Oil, Murrumba, Ghee, Cases of Soap, Tea, H. H. Effects, Shoes, Chappals, Hosiery, Cycle parts, Cycle goods, Medicine, Baskets of Bangles, Glass ware, Chimneys, Glass sheets, Slate pens, Drums of Colour, etc., etc.

Terms:—Full amount or 50 per cent deposit and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 24-3-1943.

Important:—No old or new iron or steel material can be disposed of without the buyer furnishing a licence or a written order from the Iron and Steel Controller.

Purchasers of Grains will have to produce a Permit from the Food Controller, authorising removal of the bags from the Ry. premises.

BENNETT & CO.

It's a word we never use in this house; you see it's never needed, we use CASTOPHENE instead! CASTOPHENE is the ideal laxative for regular people—grown-ups and kiddies too—a real boon at an easy price.

IT TASTES NICER WON'T FORM A HABIT AND COSTS SO LITTLE

Castophene CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE CASTOPHENE MFG. CO.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA

Plan For Preservation Of Foodstuffs

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The prospect of a new industry in India in the matter of preservation of various foodstuffs and production of dehydrated potatoes and other vegetables was visualised by Mr. J. R. H. Bartlett, Controller-General of Foodstuffs, Government of India, in his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Institution of Chemists held at the Science College yesterday.

According to Mr Bartlett, properly dried vegetables packed in hermetically sealed tins would remain in a perfect state of preservation for over six months. Cauliflower bitter gourd and ladies fingers retain a considerable amount of their vitamin 'c' content. Carrots again retain their vitamin 'a' factor. The whole process and technique, he said, had now been so finely developed that 50,000 tons of potatoes and 6,000 tons of other vegetables had been dehydrated to offer 5,000 and 300 tons of preserved foodstuffs, respectively, during 1942. "This," he remarked, "can be easily reconstituted and offer a good food to the army. Undoubtedly it is a boon for India as it would ultimately develop a new industry within the country."—A. P.

Red Cross Gives Lead In Paper Saving

Paper restrictions provide many problems for those working to raise funds for any good cause just now. It is difficult to publicise money-making plans properly without posters, handbills and the like. But a brilliant idea is enabling the Committee of Bombay's Red Cross Week to get all the poster publicity they want without infringing either the letter or the spirit of the recent ordinance. Display bills they are issuing to tell the world about the Week's sporting and other fixtures are being printed on old newspapers, and the backs of disused posters. The printers have entered into the patriotic spirit of the idea and are making a fine job of them too. With their vivid red and clear strong black printing the "scrap" origin of the display bills is barely noticeable.

The Red Cross Week Committee are to be congratulated on giving this clever paper-saving lead, which other harassed committees will doubtless gratefully follow.

Broach Primary Teachers Demand Dearness Allowance

(From A Correspondent.)

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the teachers of Broach Municipality as the latter is indifferent regarding granting dearness allowance. After sending applications and deputations to Municipal and Governmental authorities without getting any sympathetic solution of the issue, they have at last resolved to go on strike.

The representative body of the teachers, namely, Broach Shikshak Samaj, in its resolutions has urged both Government and Municipality to settle the issue immediately and has brought to their notice, the dissatisfaction of the teachers.

If nothing is done in this matter soon, the Samaj says the teachers will be constrained to go on strike which is not at all desirable in these days.

Sarkar's Reception At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. N. R. Sarkar, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, on his arrival here this morning from Delhi. He was profusely garlanded amid cries of "Vande-Mataram".

NURSES' HOME FOR LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW: The foundation-stone of the Lady Hallett Nurses Home was laid at Gorakhpur on Saturday by Lady Hallett.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

At the special session of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union Conference in Delhi this afternoon, which was inaugurated by Mr. S. Haider Imam and presided over by Pandit L. K. Maitra M.L.A. (Central) many delegates from all parts of India, voiced the grievances of the postal employees in respect of their meagre salaries and niggardly dearness allowance.

The conference passed a resolution urging upon the Government of India to suitably and substantially revise the new scales of pay of all grades in such a way as to bring them on par with those of the old employees, who entered the service prior to July 1931.

In his inaugural address Mr. Haider Imam paid a tribute to the postal employees' "proud record of clean and efficient service to the public" which had earned for them unqualified approbation and praise.—A. P.

RADHAKRISHNAN CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

It is learnt that the improvement in the condition of Sir S. Radhakrishnan continues.—A. P.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|- if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- If almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|- for 15 days.

GONORRHOEA CURE

Cures chronic or acute cases (no matter of any age, or stage) and gives new life to the hopeless and disappointed. Relieves pain, stops pus, heals sore, helps passage of urine and removes all other urinal disorders in a day. Price Rs. 2|- only.

Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM, No. 45, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

MOTHERS!

Do not forget that the health of your children—the future hopes of your country—depends largely on the maintenance of your uterine health.

Use of the celebrated Uterine Tonic and Alterative

UTERON

B. C. P. W. BRAND

VIBRO-ASOKA

will do away with all your troubles and disabilities. It is highly useful in painful and other irregularities of the periods, chronic congestions and inflammations of the womb and the ovaries and all other diseases peculiar to women.

Recommended by leading doctors.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BEST RESULTS REPORTED
with
Dr. Prem's Laboratory's
Homoeopathic & Biochemic Products
Sole Distributors
Dr. WADHWA & CO.,
Homoeo Chemists, Largest Stockists of BOERICKE & PATEL'S Medicines,
ANARKALI, LAHORE
Price list free on application

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

The number of applications for shares of the United Commercial Bank is 6,000 and come from all Provinces of India, Indian States and Ceylon. The total number of shares applied for is 3,50,000 of the value of Rs. 3-1|2 crores against Rs. 1 crore offered to the public. The list for applications opened on the 25th January, and in view of the heavy rush could have been closed on the same day, but had to be kept open for a minimum period of 3 days, as required by the Bombay Stock Exchange Rules and was closed on the 27th January, 1943. The Directors are grateful to the investing public for the confidence they have shown in the United Commercial Bank but this very fact is responsible for considerable curtailment in allotment. In spite of tremendous work necessitated by such heavy applications, it is hoped that the letters of allotment would be issued by the end of the month. If any applicant for shares does not hear from the Bank by the 7th March, he should write giving reference of his application receipt.

CALCUTTA,
25th February, 1943.

B. T. THAKUR,
General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK!

EROS

Theatre De Luxe

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Phone 22519

ANOTHER WEEK-END OF UNPRECEDENTED RUSH!

CARMEN MIRANDA

BETTY GRABLE, JOHN PAYNE
CESAR ROMERO

in 20th Century-Fox's

"SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES"

(in gorgeous Technicolor)

Also—Latest War News

Free list entirely suspended
Book your seats right now

Special Matinee
1 P. M. On Thurs. 4th

M. P. PRODUCTIONS JAWAB DIRECTION: P. C. BARUA

Kanan, Jamuna, Barua

21st WEEK

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p. m.

REVEALING—
A Novel Aspect
Of Life And Love
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Screen Romance

kismet

Starring:

Ashok
Kumar
Mumtaz
Shanti

8th BIG WEEK

ROXY

Daily 3 Shows
3-30, 6-30, 9-30

A TICKLING TALE OF POST-NUPTIAL ROMANCE!

नवयुग फिल्म

NAVYUG'S
Musical
Marital
Comedy

PAHILI MANGLAGOUR

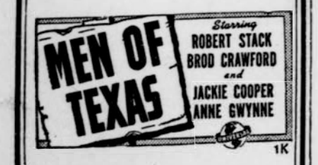
CO-STARRING:
SNEHPRABHA,
SHAHU MODAK
DAMUANNA
MALWANKAR

Next Saturday At

CENTRAL

A 'Peerless' Release

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m



Thundering Adventure!

Telugu Film at DADAR

4TH THURSDAY
SHIVRATRI DAY

MORNING 10 A.M.

Sati Mahananda

TELUGU PICTURE

AT

KOHINOOR

(DADAR.)

11TH WEEK

OF

DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

ZAMINDAR

Directed by MOTI GIDWANI

IT STARS THE RURAL PUNJAB!

Drawing Crowds At

NEW WEST END

Daily: 3, 6-30 & 10
A 'FAMOUS' RELEASE

YOUR
Sweetest Remembrance is
ASIATIC PICTURES'

YAD

Director: Mazhar Khan
Starring: Veena, Satish, Mazharkhan, Azurie, Shahzadi.

Daily 3 Shows
5, 7-30, 10 p.m.

2ND WEEK

NOVELTY

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
Saigal and Khurshid
in RANJIT'S
SCREEN CLASSIC
BHAKTA
SURDAS
Director:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

THE PICTURE
that became a SENSATION in Northern India is now proving the biggest SMASH-HIT in Bombay with
YASHODHARA KATJU,
Krishnakant, Yakub, Kabuli, Sunalini Devi, Maya Devi, Amar, Vatsala Kumtekar.

LALAJI

Directed by
LALIT MEHTA &
CHIMANKANT GANDHI

SWASTIK
(Telephone 41561).
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

For the Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto

REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Take It—and Stop Limping!

LEG aches and pains soon vanish when 'Elasto' is taken. Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds become clean and healthy and quickly heal, inflammation and irritation are soothed, piles disappear, rheumatism simply fades away, and the whole system is braced and strengthened. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by 'Elasto,' *the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

Write NOW for interesting Booklet explaining this new science of Natural Healing—*and make the discovery of a lifetime!* or we will send you V.P.P. a supply of 'Elasto' with Booklet enclosed on request.

The Agent: 'Elasto' (Dept. 6K.) P. O. Box 258, Bombay. 11041

An English Remedy of Highest Repute.

INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

In an appeal made by Mr. A. K. Irani, Dadar against the Income Tax Officer, G Ward, Bombay a valuable judgment is pronounced by the President of the Appellate Tribunal of Income Tax in the course of which it is stated that the income derived from the temporary structures put up by the assessee on vaccant sites leased from the Dadar and Bombay Municipalities, has to be treated under Section 12 of the Income Tax Act and not under Section 9 as determined by the Assistant Commissioner. The income derivable from these properties has been ordered to be computed under Section 12 accordingly.

As regards the second part of the suit pertaining to the classification of the sales of the restaurant and bakery the court has directed the Income Tax Officer to take the bakery sales at the figures disclosed in the assessee's books of accounts and split up the balance under the heads—Tea, Foodstuffs, Aerated waters and Cigarettes and subject them to the flat rates applied in the same proportion as sales of articles other than the bakery sales.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

JAPS' COWARDLY BLOW IN THE BACK!

YOU MUST SEE IT
to be abreast of the timest
(Free List Suspended).

Remember!

GALA OPENING
Thursday, 4th March

HIND PICTURES'
Social Hit

KALJUG

Starring: SITARA, NAZIR, KUMAR, ANURADHA, GOPE. AZURIE & MAJID

LAMINGTON

HILARIOUSLY YOURS! 6th WEEK

KARDAR PRODUCTIONS' SOCIAL HIT!

SHARDA

Director: KARDAR
Starring: MEHTAB, ULLHAS, WASTI, NIRMALA.

MINERVA
Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
On Thursday at 2-30 p.m.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 1999.
Muslim: Safar 23, 1362.
Parsi: Shehrever 28, 1312.
Sunrise: 7-59 a.m. Sunset: 7-43 p.m.
Hightide: 6-04, 20-08. Lowtide: 4-4, 3-6.
Municipal Corporation 2 p.m. (B. T.)

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secret Mission" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EROS—"Springtime in the Rockies" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
STRAND—"Law of the Tropics" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Khilauna" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Beti" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Gora Kumbhar" 4-15 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"A Day in Soviet Russia" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Musafir" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wake Island" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Men of Texas" 4 6-30 and 9-30
MINERVA—"Sharda" 5 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Foxes" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Khan Daan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30
EDWARD—"Achhoot Kanya" 4, 6-30 and 10
AURORA—"They Died with their Boots on" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kismet" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Zamindar" 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Ten O'Clock" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Lalaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prarthana" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Surdas" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Yad" 5 7-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Station Master" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PRAYER MEETING OF PARSI WOMEN: Public prayer meeting of the Parsi Women of Bombay to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall) Apollo Street, Bombay, for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi Madame Sophia Wadia will preside.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT: Public meeting at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Gujer Street, (Near Imamvada), Bhindi Bazar.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, ex-Mayor of Bombay will preside, Sir Rustom P Masani Provincial Leader, National War Front and Mr. L. A. Ansari Propaganda Officer, National War Front will speak on "The War and India".

POSTAL HOLIDAY: Thursday the 4th March, 1943, is a Post Office holiday on account of Mahashivratri.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL: The Bombay Presidency Women's Council has arranged a trip to Chembur Children's Home and the Sassoon Reformatory on Wednesday, 10th inst. The buses will leave the Town Hall exactly at 2-30 p.m. Members willing to join should register their names at the Council's Office, Town Hall, before 7th March at the latest.

Y. M. H. A.'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU: The above Bureau has been started by the Y. M. H. A. to help Hindus in obtaining employment and the Association, therefore, requests Hindus seeking employment to register their names with the Bureau at its office at Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaon.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: A telegraph notification says:—"Argentine administration notifies that the following commercial codes are permitted in telegrams to Argentine from firms only:—(a) A B C code sixth edition, (b) Peterson's international code third edition and (c) Acme commodity and phrase code and abbreviations (a) A B C, (b) Pet and (c) Acme respectively must appear in the preamble".

The Chain Of Schools

Like the rapid growth of the number of concerns under J. K. Industries, in their National Industrialisation scheme, the number of schools that are being built by them in the rural areas of Cawnpore under their primary education development scheme is also increasing.

High Court Directs Cheating Charge Trial

On a revision application made by Maneckshaw Limjibhoy Mistry against the order passed by Mr. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court dismissing the complaint filed by him charging Kapurchand Namchand Mehta with cheating in respect of raw films, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Weston directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to send the complaint to some other Magistrate.

Their Lordships were of the opinion that the Magistrate was not justified in discharging the notice and dismissing the complaint. There were serious allegations in the complaint, which, if true, according to their Lordships would justify a charge of cheating.

The Chief Justice stated that instead of hearing the complainant and allowing him to produce his documents, the Magistrate had merely given notice to the accused and heard his version. The Magistrate should have dealt with the complaint in the ordinary way.

Their Lordships sent the complaint to the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing him to send the case to some other Magistrate. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has directed Mr. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, to try the case.

ATTEMPTS AT FLAG SALUTATIONS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

To-day being the last Sunday of the month there were sporadic attempts at flag salutation in various parts of the City.

"FREE HINDI CLASSES": The Bombay Hindi Sahitya Mandal conducts classes to prepare students for Visharad and Sahityaratna examinations of Hindi Sahitya Sammelana, Allahabad. Those classes are held in Hindvidyalaya (near Sikkanagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon) on Saturdays and Sundays from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A GAMBLER'S RISK

London: Reuter's Military Correspondent, says, in plain language the allied communique from Algiers means that Rommel has stuck his head out too far and got his nose bloodied. It was clear that he had been running a gambler's risk.—Reuter.

HE WAS BRACKETED WITH SMUTS

Dr. F. X. D'Souza, whose death is reported from Delhi, was the first Indian Christian to pass the I. C. S. examination. Born some 73 years ago, in South Kanara, Dr. D'Souza had a very brilliant academic carrier both at Madras and Cambridge. He was a double-first in Law at Cambridge, the senior man of the year in Law Tripos in 1892, the holder of senior studentship in Roman Law and Jurisprudence at the Inns of Court, bracketed with the famous Field Marshal Smuts, a Doctor of Laws of the Cambridge University.

On entering the I. C. S., he was appointed Assistant Collector in Bombay Province where he rose to be District Judge and finally Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

Dr. D'Souza served as a member of the Civil Justice Commission in 1923 and his assistance was greatly appreciated by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman and the Government of India. As a judfe, he enjoyed high reputation for independence, which earned him popularity in legal circles.

On retirement, he was nominated as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1930, which he continued to serve till his death. He also interested himself in the welfare of Indian Christians. Along with Mr. C. J. Varkey (ex-Minister of Madras), Dr. D'Souza was largely responsible for the success of the All-India Catholic Congress' for many years.

BODY TO BE TAKEN TO MANGALORE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

A memorial service for the late Dr. F. X. D'Souza, M.L.A., who died last evening was held this afternoon in the Cathedral His Grace the Archbishop conducting the service. The body will be taken to Mangalore tomorrow where the deceased will be buried in the family vault. Several members of the Central Legislature and a large number of personal friends of late Dr. D'Souza were present at the service.—A. P.

FACILITIES TO VAIDS & HAKIMS

The U. P. Government on the recommendation of the Board of Indian Medicine has asked the Director of Public Health, U. P., to instruct the medical officers of health in the province to give facilities to registered vaids and hakims to carry out duties connected with hygiene and sanitation in rural areas and also when epidemics break out there. The Board hopes that all registered vaids and hakims will co-operate in the matter. The attention of registered vaids and hakims is drawn to the Government Communique published some time ago, prohibiting them from using with their names any title or degree which is not recognised by the Board of Indian Medicine. The Board warns these practitioners that if they contravene against the terms of that Communique their registration will be cancelled.

Vincent Massey Scholarship For 1943-44

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1943-44 (The Trustees of the Vincent Massey Scholarship Committee have agreed that the scholarship should be awarded annually as heretofore on the understanding that the scholars selected proceed to Toronto for graduate study when it is practicable. The successful candidate will be expected to maintain touch with the field of intended specialization, in case there should be any considerable delay before he can actually take up his scholarship.)

The Scholarship is of the value of dol. 2,000 (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for post-graduate work (ordinarily master's degree).

The Scholarship is to be awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy on the recommendation of a Committee of Selection. The General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A's in India is the Secretary of this Committee. In addition to the value of the Scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this Scholarship. This concession will not apply to laboratory fees for sciences.

The applicants should be holders of a first class M.A., M.Sc. or an Honours degree.

The applications for the Scholarship should reach D. E. McClelland, Hony. Secretary Vincent Massey Scholarship Selection Committee, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta, not later than the 15th April, 1943 on the prescribed form in triplicate, which can be had for four annas. The copies of the testimonials must be submitted on papers specially provided with the applications.

TO THE HOLDERS OF KHADI HUNDIES: Mr. Hiralal Manmohandas, Acting Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay Branch writes: "In October last was celebrated the 74th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Owing, however, to the shortage of stocks of Khadi brought about by various factors, issuing of hundies was put off all over India till the atmosphere was more congenial.

It is not possible to hazard any opinion as to when there will again be a large supply of Khadi. For this reason those who have in their possession Khadi hundies are requested to present these hundies at the Khadi Bhandar Kalbadevi before 15th March 1943. On expiry of this period Hundies will not be accepted.

Out of the stocks at the disposal of the Bhandar for the daily cash sales, a portion has been earmarked for being delivered to the holders of Khadi Hundies. These holders can select out of this earmarked stock such articles as they require in exchange for their hundies. They have also the option to receive payment in cash, for their hundies.

BARODA QUALIFY FOR FINAL

Rajputana Dismissed Cheap In Ranji Trophy

BARODA, Feb. 28.

Rajputana were dismissed in the second innings for 133 runs to-day before tea time, leaving Baroda the winners by an innings and 356 runs. C. S. Nayudu took seven wickets for 36 runs. Baroda will now meet in the final the winners of the match between Hyderabad and Holkar. A. P.

Davar's College Annual Sports

The annual athletic sports of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, were held on Saturday on the Western India Football Association ground on the Cooperage before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The day's card provided 17 events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed. Mr. F. M. Fernandez secured the highest number of points in championship events annexing the Cambatta first championship challenge cup for the year.

Bomb Thrown At Nazi Girls

The Copenhagen radio revealed that four German women members of the Wehrmacht were injured when a home-made bomb was thrown into a room, where 25 German girls were having supper at Kolding in Jutland on Thursday evening. A reward of £500 has been offered for information leading to arrest.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CONSUMERS FEDERATION

These days all are finding it very difficult to obtain food-grains. With a view, therefore, to study the difficulties and to try to remove them this Federation is formed. It is a union of all those interested in the problem—consumers in general, Consumers' Stores or Societies and other kindred organisations. It will assist all. Within a few days it started functioning and many have begun to get their supplies regularly. Particulars can be had at the Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

Soaring military expenditure, consequent soaring deficits, and crushing taxation to meet the deficits, these have been the features of the Central budgets since the war began, and these, in an aggravated form, were the features of the budget estimates submitted to the Assembly on Saturday. In the financial year 1941-42 Defence expenditure increased by Rs. 1,43 lakhs, and the actual deficit was Rs. 12,69 lakhs as against the estimated one of Rs. 17,27 lakhs, the difference being due to the usual device of underestimating the revenue to get up a case for higher taxation. In the current financial year revenue is expected to show an improvement of Rs. 26,76 lakhs over the budget estimate, and the huge difference amply justifies the charge of deliberate under-estimation of revenue. Defence expenditure, according to the revised estimate, shot up to Rs. 1,89,75 lakhs charged to revenue, exclusive of Rs. 49,14 lakhs for capital expenditure. For the year 1943-44 the budget estimate for Defence expenditure is Rs. 1,82,81 lakhs exclusive of Rs. 16,85 lakhs for capital expenditure. These figures are huge enough in all conscience and may at any time be exceeded. But merely because the military expenditure for 1943-44 shows a paper decrease from the figure for the current year, the Finance Member makes the complacent remark: "For the first time since the war began our estimates envisage a decrease in the Defence budget as compared with the revised, so far as expenditure charged to revenue is concerned." But he is not prepared to give an assurance that the present figure will not exceeded. He rather warns us that "it would be unsafe to conclude from this that India has now reached the peak of her own war expenditure."

Tax Burdens

Taking the budget estimates as a whole for the next year, we find that the total revenue is expected to be Rs. 199.30 crores while the total expenditure to be Rs. 259.59 crores. The prospective deficit is thus Rs. 60.29 crores, of which about Rs. 20 crores is proposed to be met from fresh taxation and the rest from borrowing. A larger proportion of the deficit might well have been met from borrowing. That would have stimulated saving and by thus reducing the demand for commodities would have tended to check price inflation. Secondly, in so far as borrowing throws the burden of war expenditure on the next generation, the coming National Government could be trusted to spread the burden over the public in a more equitable way than the present Government are capable of doing. As regards the fresh taxation to be imposed immediately, the people have almost expected it in war time and the only question with the public was whether the new taxes would be equitable. From that point of view the proposed scheme as a whole cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The direct taxes on incomes are expected to yield Rs. 7 crores, whereas the indirect taxes, which will necessarily hit the poor more than the rich are expected to yield Rs. 13 crores. The latter burden might have been appreciably reduced. The vegetable product called "Vanaspati" is the poor man's ghee and in these days of a high cost of living, this foodstuff ought not to have been taxed. The Finance Member pleads that "there has for a long time been public agitation against the frequent use of this product for adulterating natural ghee." But as he himself admits, this is "not directly relevant to our present purpose, which is to raise new revenue." If so, why was the plea put forward at all? The right remedy against adulteration is to penalise it and not to tax a food product which, however inferior to the article with which it is adulterated, is almost a necessary of life to the poor man. As regards the income taxes, the higher levy on the higher incomes ought to have been coupled with a raising of the tax-free minimum from Rs. 1,500 to some figure like Rs. 2,500, if only for the reason that the value or the purchasing power of the latter figure has been reduced to the former by the high cost of living. In the absence of such a change the burden of the apparently small rate of income tax on incomes between Rs. 1,500 and 5,000 will be much heavier in reality. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta has done well to emphasize, in his interview to the "Chronicle", this point of view in the interests of the lower middle class people.

No Comparison

The stock argument of Government and their supporters in defending the huge figures of war budgets is that they are inevitable in a war and that other countries like Britain have had to bear heavier burdens. But there can be no comparison between India, one of the poorest countries in the world, and Britain one of the richest. Secondly, apart from the destruction of wealth caused by the war, which is a dead loss, the war, in the case of Britain, transfers wealth from one class of people to another. In the case of India the war tends to transfer a large part of India's wealth to Britain in the shape of the price of goods imported from there and the huge salaries of a large number of military and naval officers. Finally, Britain hopes, not only to safeguard her freedom, but also to continue the possession of her colonies and dependencies, to be exploited for post-war reconstruction. But the freedom of India, who bears heavy war burdens, is in no way guaranteed. If there were a National Government in India, there would be some hope that war burdens would be minimised and distributed most equitably. But even this satisfaction has been denied to her.

Unconscionably Drastic

The action of the Government of Bombay in forfeiting, "pending further orders", the "Janmabhoomi" Press is unconscionably drastic and almost smacks of vindictiveness. The avowed reason for such action is that the "Janmabhoomi" and the "Nutana Gujarat", printed in the press, published reports about Gandhiji's fast "without submitting them for scrutiny" by the Press Adviser, as required by the order served on the press. It may be that the papers regarded the reports objected to as being really unobjectionable even from the point of view of these orders. In any case the reports, as such, could hardly be described as doing any harm to any body. At the worst their publication was a technical offence. To forfeit the press on that account is a shockingly drastic punishment. As a matter of fact the Government themselves are most in the wrong in insisting on pre-censorship of any reports about the progress of Gandhiji's fast. No other Provincial Government have imposed such rigorous restriction on the news and comments about the fast. The Provincial Press Advisory body should take up the matter seriously. There must be a limit to the assaults on the liberty of the Press even in war times.

Roosevelt's Congratulations

In a cable to General MacArthur, President Roosevelt has congratulated him on the success of the Allied air and ground forces in the south-west Pacific. The President has cause to feel gratified and optimistic. The expulsion of the Japanese from Guadalcanar and Papu means that Japan's aggressive power in south-west Pacific has been effectively smashed, that, in fact, she is now in retreat. The situation is sufficiently encouraging to justify hopes of further and more important success. In New Britain, American aircraft have been ceaselessly hammering at Japan's main base, Rabaul, causing much damage and encountering only moderate opposition. In New Guinea American and Australian troops have resumed operations only twelve miles from Salamaua. Considering the progress already made it should not be surprising if in another month or so the Japanese were expelled from Salamaua, Lae and even Rabaul. This would be a development of great importance, for not only would the Jap threat to Australia be decisively removed but the supply routes to the south-west Pacific would be effectively secured. It would be a bad day for Japan. But it would not alter the fact that the main strategy of the war against Japan demands the reoccupation of Burma. It is the Burma front which is of vital importance.

Frankly Speaking

A Thought For The Day

"Whatever may, at any time, have been the differences dividing his thought and my own, I have never failed to recognize the deep spiritual force by which he is moved, and which has always led him to count no sacrifice too great for the causes in which he believes".
—Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT HALIFAX.

Russo-Polish Relations

Has some difficulty arisen as regards Russo-Polish relations? We have not been given any account of the origin of the difficulty or any explanation but only a number of statements from the Polish Government and the Polish National Council. The Polish Government in their statement "repudiate most definitely malicious propaganda which accuses Poland of indirect or direct inimical tendencies towards Soviet Russia". It is regrettable that no indication should have been given of the important point as to how this malicious propaganda was started and who is responsible for it. The repudiation, however, is welcome in the interests of the United Nations and especially of Poland herself. What is not welcome is the apparent desire of the Polish Government, underlined emphatically by the Polish National Council, to perpetuate for the Polish Republic the frontiers of September 1, 1939. These frontiers include some territories which are indubitably Russian but were handed over to Poland in promotion of M. Clemenceu's project of drawing a *cordon sanitaire* round Bolshevism. They also include Czech territory. The frontiers of September 1, 1939, are artificial and unjust and will have to cease to be regarded as "inviolable and indivisible".

Allied Air Blitz

What may turn out to be an important development has begun in Western Europe. It is the new air offensive launched by Anglo-American forces based in Britain. Since Thursday night Germany and occupied Europe have been subjected to a record non-stop blitz, in which all kinds of American and British aircraft have participated in heavily attacking various kinds of targets. Apart from indicating the great growth of air strength now concentrated in Britain, the offensive has so far been noteworthy for two other things also. Allied losses in bombers even when they penetrated deep into Western Germany both at night and in broad daylight have been, relative to previous casualties, quite light. Secondly, very few German fighters have ventured to challenge Allied bomber and fighter operations over occupied territory across the channel. The obvious conclusion is that on the one hand Allied strength has increased and on the other German strength has considerably decreased and that, therefore, Britain and America now possess sufficiently overwhelming air might to do great things across the channel and pave the way for greater. But will the non-stop blitz continue?

WHAT THE RED CROSS IS DOING

(From A Correspondent.)

During the present year about Rs. 70 lakhs will be needed for hospital supplies and services and another Rs. 80 lakhs for parcels to Indian prisoners of war. That, in a sentence, is the colossal task faced by the Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association. It is an adequate enough explanation of the drive now being organised to raise a crore and a half of rupees, for it means that money in forthcoming India will have failed to give her wounded and captive soldiers, many of whom have literally defended her very frontiers, that minimum of creature comforts which every civilised human being can expect from his fellows.

INDIA'S PART.

When Henri Dunant was so impressed with the sufferings of the wounded on the battlefield of Solferino in 1859 and founded what has since become the almost world-wide Red Cross organisation, he put into practice the principle preached by all world's great teachers: Assist suffering humanity. A very simple, needful at perhaps, but one easily overlooked by those who do not suffer or who are miles away from the scene.

Of the great relief organisation which has grown up in the past 84 years the Indian Red Cross Society forms part and its primary task is to relieve the sick and wounded of India's armed forces. In order to save overlapping, unnecessary operating expense, etc., the Red Cross organisations of the Allied nations portion the work out among themselves, and at present the Indian Red Cross is responsible for sick, wounded and convalescents of both British and Indian services in India itself and in Iraq and Iran.

"Stores", as they are known, cover an amazing assortment of articles from the hospital clothing, bandages, etc., made by so many ladies' work parties, to comforts such as bookrests, musical instruments, books and shaving kit, patients' individual needs such as slippers, hotwater bottles, plates cutlery, ward accessories like thermos flasks, fruit juice squeezers, food trolleys and invalid chairs. Then there are invalid foods, recreation rooms, excursions for convalescents and special requirements.

PRISONERS' PARCELS.

A word now about Indian prisoners of war. Although prisoners of war must be fed and housed by their captors, small amenities which help to make life bearable must be supplied by their own people. This is a reciprocal arrangement which the Red Cross operates. At present there are large numbers of Indian soldiers in the hands of Italy and Germany and for some time past each of them has been supplied with a ten pound food parcel every week. These parcels are packed by the Indian Comforts Fund in London on behalf of the Indian Red Cross and cost ten shillings (Rs. 6-8) each.

In addition to the food parcels, the Indian Comforts Fund in London sends a next of kin parcel to every Indian prisoner in Europe every three months. These contain items of clothing, toilet necessities and other amenities which the men could not otherwise obtain.

Such is the Red Cross mission to bring relief and comfort where it is needed most. It is a mission which everyone of us can help.

Atlantic Charter—And India

By K. T. SHAH

II*

Taking next the consideration of the Articles seriatim, the first two seem to be excellent window-dressers only. They involve no new principle of international justice, and provide no new basis for world reconstruction. Even so they are well worth enunciating, provided there are no mental reservations.

No Territorial Aggrandisement for Allies

Article 1 gives the assurance that the signatories do not desire any territorial or other aggrandisement for themselves. It is so innocuous for the promisers, that it may be quite sincerely meant. The "have-nots" can well retort, however, that at least one of them has acquired territorial possessions all over the world almost to the verge of superfluity. And the other possesses one of the richest territories on the face of the globe, not to mention a much more immense and promising sphere of influence. What sacrifice do they make in offering this assurance? Does either offer to release, for common use, or return to the original owners, any part of the soil they have taken possession of? That is the acid test of their sincerity.

Territorial Changes Subject To Popular Vote

In the light of the experience after the Versailles and Trianon Treaties of 1919, the assurance, likewise regarding no territorial changes being allowed, which are not in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, is ambiguous. The "freely expressed wishes of the people concerned" are possible to manage or manipulate. They are liable to be influenced by sentimental or traditional reasons, as well as by material considerations. When the former are in conflict with the latter, they do not always prevail

If effect is given literally to this principle, the world may probably have to be parcelled out into an immense congerie of microscopic states, who would neither be able each effectively to develop their local resources, nor maintain their own integrity, peace, or order within their frontiers. The door would, again, be flung wide open to all the petty jealousies which have flooded the world with the present blood bath.

Need For A Standard Unit

A standard unit, sufficient to give adequate scope for local development, with adequate resources and population, must be set up before such a declaration can be regarded as contributing effectively to a sane world reconstruction. And even though the standard dimensions or requirements may not be rigidly maintained or insisted upon in all cases, the presence of such a basis for reconstruction would serve as a useful check upon the undue fissiparous tendencies.

What Is A People?

A clear definition must also be provided as to what would constitute a "people". The term implies a degree of geographic unity and cultural homogeneity, which would be a guarantee of internal harmony and consistent co-operation to add to their own as well as the world's wealth in the aggregate. But where are such peoples to be found? And such as they are may not have the material complement of economic resources sufficient to ensure proportionate return to their labour. The reconstructors must take care, if their achievements are not to belie their intentions, that these points are carefully elucidated before a new world can be said to have been established.

Restoration Of Lost Sovereignty

The doubts, and misgivings, referred to already, inevitable in interpreting the declaration, are reinforced by the events which have happened since it was issued. Take, for example, our own position, and read it in the light of clauses III and IV of the Charter. The right to determine a country's own constitution,—presumably in accordance with the ideals accepted by its own people,—is guaranteed by the Charter, 'only to those whose sovereign rights and self-government have been forcibly taken away.' Does India come within the terms of that clause? The sovereign rights and self-government of this country have been taken away by force; but not in recent times; nor by the Nazis, the Fascists, or the fire-eaters of Japan. But, does that make any difference in principle? Why should not that which applies to Rumania, Abyssinia, or Manchuria, apply also to India?

The Case Of India

It is a fact of history that India had her independence taken away, and still denied, by British imperialism. A century or more may have elapsed since India was deprived of her freedom. But there should be no immunity by prescription for such actions, while we profess to be rebuilding the world free from strife, domination, and exploitation? The lack of any mention in the whole Charter about India seems a very remarkable omission, which cannot but detract from the universal and unconditional acceptability of the Charter.

As it stands, the meaning and purpose of the Charter seem to be: that only those communities whose independence has been forced away by the Nazis or the Fascists or the Japanese will have it restored to them; and the peoples of those countries only will be entitled to choose the form of government under which they will live. As for the other luckless peoples, who, in the inscrutable dictates of Providence, have fallen under the dominating influence of Britain,—the Charter makes it more than doubtful if they can be correctly called independent people. And as Britain is America's ally, how can the younger partner question the doings of the senior member of the firm? India remains the only considerable territory where British Imperialism has still scope for exploitation for the benefit of the British governing class. Naturally they do not wish to part with that which is the only remaining source of their power and glory, their wealth and importance.

Japan, again, has taken away, by force, the independence of Burma and Malaya. But when the Allied nations are victorious, and Japan is forced to disgorge the fruits of her conquest, it may be questioned if the local population of those places would under Article III of the Charter get their independence. British imperialism may be trusted to discover or invent one or another camouflage,—a trusteeship or a mandate—to remain in the saddle there notwithstanding the Charter.

*The first article appeared on 27th February.

(To Be Continued)

Bailiff Deprived Of Court Papers

BELGAUM: A Court Bailiff who had gone to Gandigwad, in Belgaum District, to serve summons was deprived by some hooligans of his court papers, which were burnt by them. A toddy shop at Shigihalli and Kannad School records and furniture at Virapur were also burnt.

VILLAGE POST OFFICE LOOTED

KOLHAPUR: The village post office of Hupri, which is about seven miles east of Kolhapur, was looted by a gang and ran away with their booty. Earlier the villagers were frightened by the gang by throwing stones on their houses at night.

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED

Two Maratha youths were arrested in connection with the bomb explosions the other day near Babujamal.

The Kolhapur police along with two Poona C. I. D. officers searched the rooms of three girl students who were detained for some time for examination. Nothing incriminating being found they were later let off.

FINE FOR TRESPASSING PROTECTED AREA

CALCUTTA: Bibhuti Bhusan Chakravarty was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or to undergo four weeks' R. I. for trespassing in a protected area without a pass or permit on January 27.

CONVICTED FOR POSSESSION OF COPY OF "HARIJAN"

COMILLA: Narendra Kumar Chaudhuri was sentenced to six months' R. I. for being in possession of a copy of the Bengali edition of the "Harijan" dated August 16, 1942. He was arrested in connection with the Barkanta post office arson case, but was discharged.

SARALA ROY ARRESTED

BARISAL: Shreemati Sarala Roy, a Congress worker who had been under restraint order since the beginning of the movement in August last, was arrested for alleged violation of the order.

BARPETA TOWN TO PAY COLLECTIVE FINE

GAUHATI: A collective fine of Rs. 7,000 has been imposed on the inhabitants of the Barpeta town.

SHEIKH RAHIMATULLA SAHEB REARRESTED

ONGOLE: Mr. Sheik Rahimatulla Saheb who had been arrested on February 4 last and released, was re-arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING SLOGANS

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Four students were taken into custody by the police to-day for shouting slogans in front of the Secretariat Offices at Chetput.—A. P.

"NAVA BHARATI" EDITOR ARRESTED

DACCA, Feb. 27.

Mr. Anil Chandra Ghosh, editor, "Nava Bharati", a weekly journal, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Mr. Ghosh, who is an ex-detenu, is Secretary of the Dacca Journalists' Midnapore Cyclone Relief Fund.

Mr. Manil Chandra Pal, who was arrested in connection with the death of a constable of the District Intelligence Branch, and whose bail was refused by the Sub-Divisional Officer, was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000 by the Sessions Judge. Mr. Pal was re-arrested under Rule 129 of the D.I.R. on coming out of the jail.—A.P.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

CALCUTTA: Half-a-dozen places in the city were searched on Sunday by the special branch police who arrested three persons under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P

ARREST FOR FLAG SALUTATION

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Haridas Ratonsey Karsondas performed the flag salutation at Kabutar Khana, Bhuleshwar when a large number of men and women were present. The police arrested him. The crowd then tried to take out a procession and started shouting slogans but was dispersed by the police.

MR. PASHABHAI PATEL ARRESTED

Mr. Pashabhai Patel, proprietor of Messrs. Pashabhai Patel, agricultural engineers, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules at his residence on Marine Drive on Saturday afternoon.

General Mobilisation In Baltic Countries

STOCKHOLM: General mobilisation of men of the three Baltic countries has been proclaimed by the Reich Commissar for Eastern Territories, Herr Loze, according to the Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's "Tidningen." Estonians, Lithuanians and Latvians will form special legions, the correspondent says, but it is not yet clear whether they will be commanded by German officers or their own.—Reuter.

U. S. MERCHANTMEN OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Maritime Commission announced the launching of six more merchantmen. This brings the total launched in the United States since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941 up to 1045.—Reuter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Says a United Press report: "... when Mr. M. S. Aney, former Member of the Viceroy's Council, was leaving for Poona four soldiers took possession of the seat in the second class compartment which had already been reserved for him and threw his luggage out of the compartment..... The efforts of the police and railway authorities to persuade the soldiers to leave the compartment were of no avail. ... "

* * *

In a statement to Reuters—a sort of announcement of his impending arrival in Bombay—Sir John Colville urges: "I go to India ready and anxious to do all I can for the future of Anglo-Indian relations."

And so say all of their Excellencies-designate.

They do it, too, to the satisfaction of a gratified Britain.

* * *

Calling upon Indians to unite—they all do that, too, in quite eloquent terms—Sir John points out that "my own country Scotland and England have long sunk their differences....."

They have. But they didn't have helpful Amerys and Churchills. In fact they didn't have a Whitehall watching eagerly over them from 5,000 miles away.

Nor did they have—but Sir John Colville wouldn't appreciate all this.

* * *

According to Mr. Summer-Welles the United States is about to initiate discussions with other members of the United Nations on the subject of "divergent views and policies" in the international economic field with a view to finding "common denominations."

And, needless to say, we confidently expect that India would be effectively represented by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai—or would it be Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar?—guided and instructed admirably by those two greatest of Indians, the Governor-General and the Secretary of State.

* * *

Details subsequently issued show that the heavy Japanese air attack on an American airfield met with an unprecedentedly smashing defeat.

Our congratulations to all concerned. It is a far-reaching Allied success; for we are sure that it further obviates the troublesome necessity of a move by Field Marshal Wavell.

* * *

Asked at a recent press conference regarding aid to China, Colonel Knox replied: "You can assume with perfect security that we are thinking and talking about plans for every theatre."

The position is very well put, indeed. Nothing could be more illuminating than his assurance that they are "thinking and talking."

* * *

Reports received upto Sunday morning show Allied air forces from Britain had been carrying on a non-stop air blitz for 48 hours.

This is too great an overstraining of impulsiveness and resources. It is dangerous also. And we earnestly hope the blitz will now be followed by a non-stop rest for 96 hours.

Our Readers' Views

Can America Intervene?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been written and spoken recently, whether U.S.A., as one of the United Nations, can exert her influence with Great Britain to make a change in her Indian policy and to set free Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders with a view to arriving at a settlement, putting an end to the present deadlock. It is said that U.S.A. will not like to interfere in the internal administration of this country. I have come across a very interesting incident mentioned by "Watchman" in the "British Weekly" (London), showing how no less a man than Sir James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, did interfere in a very delicate political question 'vis-a-vis' U.S.A. and Japan. I am quoting below the paragraphs from "Watchman" in the "British Weekly" :—

"It was one of the afternoons of that same visit that my host disclosed a further incident in which Mr. Mackenzie King had played a part, the main part I should say, though he would have deprecated having done anything more than his duty as a British Canadian with responsibilities for friendship and goodwill to the United States.

The facts were in their barest statement these. We were at the time in formal alliance with Japan, and had come to an agreement on an angry question—the immigration to the Pacific Coast, of Japanese. This question was kindling fiercely between the United States and Japan. Theodore Roosevelt was President and was not disposed to give way. Speaking of these things with his Canadian guest, my host had suddenly broken in with "Why not tell the President?" "I could not do such a thing except through Sir James Bryce" —who at the time was our Ambassador at Wahsington.

Things moved at once; Bryce, who had great prestige and affection in America, agreed cordially. "You and I are here", said he. "to do everything we can to help America"! Roosevelt was informed of the terms of 'our' understanding with Japan. This became the basis of an understanding between Japan and the U.S

Whether it was all "post hoc" or "propter hoc" the fact is that the cloud passed away from the Pacific and the American fleet, which was in readiness for a different emergency, sailed over the Seven Seas in its courtesy visits to all the Great Powers!

"Why not publish and proclaim a story like that which would help to heal our estrangements?" said I.

"Impossible"! said my host sadly. "Why" I asked. "Politics"! said he.—Yours, etc.,

"X. Y. Z."

Bombay, Feb. 27.

How They Deal With Profiteers In New Zealand

The Resident Manager, New Zealand Insurance Company, writes :—

In view of the numerous references which have been made in recent months on the subject of profiteering, I feel that you may be interested in the undermentioned extract on the position in New Zealand. This extract was taken from the "Weekly News" issued on the 23rd December 1942 and is, I think, you will agree, of particular interest inasmuch as there is a penalty on the purchaser of goods not only on the seller :

"Machinery for the prevention of profiteering and black marketing is included in the Government's stabilisation plan, announced last week by the Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. P. Fraser.

Profiteering or selling goods at a price which is unreasonably high is defined as selling at a price which is calculated to produce more than a reasonable rate of commercial profit. The replacement cost of goods is not to be taken into account in assessing the rate of profit made. The penalty for both buyer and seller for the offence of profiteering is a minimum fine of £50 and a maximum fine of £1,000, or imprisonment for six months, for an individual, and a minimum fine of £250 and a maximum of £5,000 for a company.

Black marketing is defined as a sale of any goods, for the purposes of resale, to any person other than a retailer for the purposes of resale or a manufacturer for the purpose of his business, unless the price conforms to the price order or to the general or special approval of the Price Tribunal. The penalties are the same as in cases of profiteering. The Court may also order the forfeiture of the goods involved.

On the conviction of any person for the offence of selling any goods at a price exceeding the authorised price the Court may order the defendant to pay the excess into the War Expenses Account."

Aerial Transport In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was rather ambitious for Sir Edward Benthall, Transport Member to the Government of India, to say in the Legislative Assembly that the railways may interest themselves in air transport after the war. What has the Government done for the development of aerial transport especially in a country like India, which is most suited for flying—as a matter of fact the best country in the world for flying? Air transport in India has been lamentably undeveloped only on account of lack of foresight on the part of Government thereby allowing foreign air lines to exploit us in greater degrees

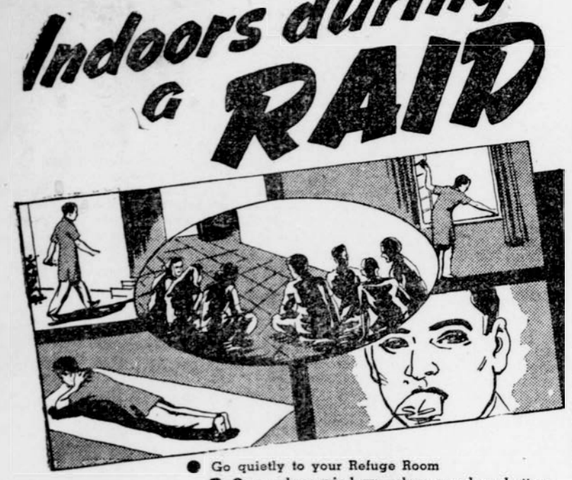
This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue and we must strain every nerve to nationalise civil aviation after the war. One of the many methods is to form an Indian Aeronautical Chamber. One of the first thing it should do is to bring into existence the Indian Aeronautics Act to prevent India being exploited by foreign air lines. The foreign lines may be permitted to operate through India only if they have a subsidiary company in which at least 75 per cent of the capital and personnel are Indian

Will Indian industrialists act before it is too late?—Yours, etc.,

N. Y. ANANTHESWARAN.

Points From Letter

Mr. P. Bhaichandra: "In its extra enthusiasm to place the whole blame of violence that occurred after August 1942 at the doors of the Indian National Congress, the Government seems to have taken the added responsibility of playing the treble role of arbitrator, arguer and that of a party in a case."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"Jinnah Asked To Arbitrate"

The Secretary, Town Muslim League Jubbalpur writes:—The following is a published in "The Chronicle".

Nagpur—It is understood that both the rival parties in Jubbalpur Muslim League have requested Mr. Jinnah to arbitrate.

It is believed that Orient Press is under some misapprehension. There are no parties in Jubbalpur Muslim League. No doubt, there is some difference between Jubbalpur Muslim League and the Provincial Muslim League C. P. and Berar and also between other District Muslim Leagues and Provincial Muslim League. Consequently the Jubbalpur Muslim League has requested Mr. Jinnah (our Qaid-Aazam) to very kindly arbitrate and settle these differences.

"The Falling Rupee"

The unusual interest aroused in the public in the subject matter of Prof. C. N. Vakil's book "The Falling Rupee" is shown by the fact that the first edition is exhausted in less than a month. The author has taken the opportunity to revise the book and issue a second edition, which is a distinct improvement on the first in several respects. The statistical data have been brought up to date showing the latest facts about inflation. The arrangement of the book is revised on the basis of a new classification which will enable the reader to follow the subject more easily. Several additions and alterations have been made in the text, but the most important is the addition of an entirely new section dealing with what Prof. Vakil calls 'the Illusion of Our Sterling Assets'.

The problem of better utilisation of the increasing volume of India's Sterling assets has attracted great attention of late. This topic was not dealt with in the first edition; this has now been made good. Prof. Vakil adopts a new line of argument which affects the prevailing opinion on the subject fundamentally. He makes a startling observation that if the present policy of inflation is pursued, not only will the rupee continue to fall in value internally in terms of goods, but that this will also affect the external value of the rupee when the present controls are removed and the rupee-sterling exchange will go down much below 1s. 6d. According to the author this will be followed by the sale of sterling in London by the Reserve Bank against rupees received in India. The notes received in India will not be reissued and thus the surplus currency will be withdrawn. The contraction of currency thus brought about will raise the internal and external value of the rupee in course of time, but the sterling assets will have been thrown away in this process. This will also result in low prices, depression and unemployment. Prof. Vakil's treatment of the subject is entirely scientific and is based on the experience of countries which have passed through similar stages. The second edition is thus a greater eye-opener in these respects than the first, which has already done valuable service by focussing the attention of the public on this vital problem. The price of the book is not changed inspite of the larger size; it is published by the author at the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, Bombay, 1. It is priced Rs. 1/4.

Mahatma Must Be Saved Strain Of Interviews

POONA, Feb. 27.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi has issued the following statement about Mahatma Gandhi:—

"I must caution intending visitors to be most careful and to avoid tiring him in the slightest degree. Although in almost every case the interview under medical orders, lasts for only a minute or two, the strain on Gandhiji is heavy. It must be realised that anxiety regarding his condition will remain for several days even after the fast is over and the subsequent period of convalescence.—A. P.

INDIAN CONGRESS TO WAIT ON BENES

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Dr. E. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, has agreed to receive a deputation of the Committee of Indian Congressmen, London, which will discuss with him the Indian situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Indian social and political organisations here are plannig a demonstration for Gandhiji's release at Trafalgar Square.

Hindustani Society Urge Release Of Mahatma

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A deputation of six Indian students from Cambridge arrived in London to see Mr. Amery and urge him to release Gandhiji "before it is too late." Tyne and Blyth District Committee of Amalgamated Engineering Union have passed a resolution demanding release of Gandhiji. The Hindustani Society have cabled to H. E. the Viceroy, Messrs. Amery and Churchill, President Roosevelt urging Gandhiji's release. Three Indian members of Trinidad Legislative Council have cabled Mr. Harry Pollitt, urging everything should be done to save Gandhiji's life "for India, Britain and world."

Calcutta Sheriff's Meeting Demands Release

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

A resolution urging the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi in view of the "grave and alarming" report of his health was passed at a largely attended public meeting of citizens of Calcutta called by the Sheriff (Sir F. Rahman) at the Town Hall this evening. Mr. H. C. Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta presided.

The resolution was moved by Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., and supported among others by Mr. Abdof Samad, a Nationalist Muslim.—A. P.

BR. GOVT.'S ACTION CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The action of the British Government in refusing to comply with the national demand for the unconditional and immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi was condemned in a resolution adopted at the annual general meeting of the Council of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee presided.—A. P.

FILM INDUSTRY PRAYS FOR MAHATMA

More than 600 persons connected with the Indian Film industry were present at the Shree Ranjit Studios, Dadar, Bombay, on Sunday morning when prayers were offered for the preservation of the life of Mahatma Gandhi and to give him sufficient strength to stand the greatest ordeal, which he has undertaken. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy presided.

INTERNATIONAL ARYAN CONGRESS

On the invitation of Prof. Indra Vidyavachaspati, Governor of Gurukul University Kangri, the Executive Committee of the International Aryan League of Delhi have decided to convene a big International Aryan Congress on the occasion of the coming Gurukul Anniversary in Easter holidays. National and International problems will be reviewed from the Aryan standpoint and important decisions taken. A rally of Aryan militia is being organised.

LEAGUE SHOULD TAKE LEAD

Communists' Plea For Leaders' Release Campaign

A lengthy resolution expressing relief over the fact that Gandhiji had so far been able to ward off the danger to his life, condemning the Government refusal to release Gandhiji thus flouting popular opinion, characterising the Government charge-sheet as a "miserable stunt to deceive the people of the United Nations" and calling upon the Muslim League to lead a struggle for the release of Gandhiji and the Congress leaders, was passed at a mammoth public meeting held at the Kamgar Maidan on Sunday evening.

The meeting was called by the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India to give a reception to Mr. S. A. Dange and Mr. S. S. Batliwala.

The whole Kamgar Maidan was packed to its capacity. Even the roads all round the Maidan were blocked by the crowd pouring in every minute.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' INTEREST

Three soldiers, said to be the members of the Communist Party in England marched into the maidan when Mr. S. A. Dange was addressing the gathering.

UNITED DEMAND

Mr. Dange, in the course of his speech said that he was convinced that all parties were participating in the common demand to secure the release of Gandhiji. Only a National Government could save the country from the perilous situation in which it was placed.

He finally advised the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to enlist about 25,000 members.

Mr. Batliwalla in the course of his speech said that the British Government was trying to weaken the Congress through repression. But this would only strengthen the Congress.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive explained how even the members of the Muslim League had demanded Gandhiji's release and how they are trying to persuade Mr. Jinnah to co-operate with the Congress.

Mr. L. K. Oak explained how the opportunity had presented itself for all the political parties to join hands and demand in one voice the country's need and requirement.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 19th day of February, 1943.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	12,24,14,000
Notes in circulation	611,71,91,000
Total Liabilities	623,96,05,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 68.457 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
Sterling Securities	382,73,17,000
Rupee Coin	14,34,55,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	182,46,92,000
Total Assets	623,96,05,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 19th February, 1943.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Government of India	29,09,25,000
(2) Government of Burma	64,44,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	8,64,48,000
(b) Banks	51,68,27,000
(c) Others	3,16,08,000
Bills Payable	1,86,02,000
Other Liabilities	6,55,98,000
Rupees	111,64,52,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	12,24,14,000
Rupee Coin	11,61,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,85,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,60,47,000
Balances held abroad*	88,34,21,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	25,00,000
Investments	6,58,15,000
Other Assets	2,49,09,000
Rupees	111,64,52,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

YARN MARKET DISPLAYS FIRM UNDERTONE

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Yarn Market has remained rather uncertain during the whole past week mostly depending upon the news of Mahatma Gandhi's fast from Poona. The undertone however has continued very firm and on the whole prices have gone up much further probably due to heavy speculative buying in Bombay as well as in upcountry markets on account of shortage of supplies. It is also very likely that on account of closing of the markets during the most part of the week and on account of the irregular trading in the local markets, speculation was very wide. Another difficulty is about the transport of yarns which is very restricted and therefore has been seriously affecting prices. If stocks of particular counts and qualities are large, naturally prices do not appreciate in those counts and qualities. If any scarcity is found in particular counts and qualities, prices jump up suddenly and without any discrimination. This sort of irregularity has been going on in the local markets for the last few weeks particularly during the current month and is likely to continue for some time to come until the transport arrangement shows some improvement. At the moment much scarcity is found in fine counts particularly from 40s upwards and prices have been showing definitely upward tendency in those counts. In the case of medium counts, prices have remained firm with a rising tendency. In the case of much coarser counts, however the tendency is not so hopeful probably due to very limited demand for the same. For the time being the production of Standard Cloth has been ignored by the dealers and speculators although it is very likely in the course of the next few months this factor is bound to unfavourably affect the prices of cloth and consequently the prices of yarns. As regards Export Markets, enquiries have increased during the week but the licence and shipping difficulties do not allow any Export Trade to develop. The future course of the market is mostly dependent upon the political developments in the next few days.

RAW COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Feb 25.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

During the week prices in New York have continued to advance quietly but steadily and two days ago prices had reached a level which is the highest since the summer of 1928. Trade continues a steady buyer. Sellers are scarce. Higher prices seem likely.

In Bombay, whilst there has been very little official trading we have to report a spectacular advance in the price of all Indian cottons. As will be seen from the above quotations Futures in Bombay are quoted fully Rs. 50 over those of a week ago and staple varieties are even higher for basis has advanced still further. There has been a persistent demand for all qualities from the best to the cheapest. Inflationary influences appear to be at work and higher prices seem more than probable. Mills continue to consume cotton at an increasing rate and with the supply of foreign cotton being reduced more Indian cotton is required to meet the large Indian Mill demand. The crop this year is very moderate in size and of the qualities at present in demand there would appear to be a deficiency.

Our Bombay Market has been officially closed since Tuesday until to-day and this afternoon there will be an Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association to consider whether the closing of the market should be continued. It is being contended that a state of emergency exists. We do not agree with this contention but we do say that if it is decided today to close the market for a further period, by the time the market does reopen it is quite likely a state of emergency might arise. Cotton Traders from all parts of the country have open interests in the Bombay market and if these are not given an opportunity to liquidate their position when they wish to do so, and if when the market does reopen prices are a further Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 higher, the Bombay cotton market may find itself in serious difficulties. After all we cotton people in Bombay have responsibilities towards traders in all parts of the country and even outside the country.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 19th February, 1943.

1.	Demand Liabilities in India	361,60,73,000
2.	Time Liabilities in India	118,75,49,000
3.	Cash in India:	
	(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	13,43,92,000
	(ii) Rupee Coin	1,21,54,000
	(iii) Subsidiary Coin	21,18,000
4.	Balances with Reserve Bank	51,02,34,000
5.	Advances in India	110,87,60,000
6.	Bills discounted in India	3,11,05,000

Comparative statement of the position of Scheduled Banks.

	19-2-1943	12-2-1943	20-2-1942	1-9-1939
1. Demand Liabilities in India	361,60,73	358,53,61	218,60,03	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	118,75,49	117,51.55	103,18,38	102,24,34
3. Cash in India	14,86,64	15,16,18	10,29,42	6,69,92
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	51,02,34	48,32,07	37,38,66	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	110,87.60	108,71,92	116,19,28	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	3,11,05	3,08,87	4,19,08	3,57,29

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 27.

The market remained closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 27.

The market remained closed.

Trade And Finance

MONEY MARKET EASY

Gold Firm

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Feb 26.

MONEY: There has been no change in the conditions prevailing in the short-term money market as compared to the past week. Call money continued to be quoted at 1/4 per cent and three to six months' money between 3/4 and 1 per cent per annum. Applications for Treasury Bills were as high as in the previous week and the discount rate remained unchanged at Rs. 1-4-11 per cent per annum for the third week in succession. Bills sold on tap during the week amounted to Rs. 2.99 crores.

The statement of the Reserve Bank of India, for the week ended 19th February, reveals a rise of Rs. 2 crores in the active note circulation. The total note issue has expanded by Rs 4.03 crores. On the assets' side, Bank's holding of Gold Coin and Bullion remains unchanged, but Sterling Securities have again gone up by Rs. 6.90 crores. Both the Rupee Coin and Rupee Securities held by the Bank have declined by Rs. 96.49 lacs and Rs. 1.90 crores respectively. In the Banking Department, Government Deposits register a rise of Rs 4.35 crores and Bankers' Deposits are up by Rs. 2.09 crores. Balances held abroad have gone up by Rs. 4.11 crores and Government Borrowings against Ways and Means have increased by Rs 9 lacs.

An increase of Rs. 1.19 crores in all kinds of Deposits is disclosed by the statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India, for the week ended 19th February. The Investment Portfolio shows an increase of Rs. 46.14 lacs, whereas the item of 'Advances' is down by Rs. 16.05 lacs. The Bank's holding of Cash is up by Rs. 90.91 lacs.

GILTEDGED: The state of duil conditions which has been manifest on the local giltedged market for the past few weeks continued unbroken during the week under review and prices of almost all securities remained listless around the previous week's level. The volume of business was again small in the absence of any investment demand. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper was quoted at Rs 94. 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 loan at Rs. 99-2 and 3 per cent 1946 bonds at Rs. 102-14. 3 per cent 1963/65 loan stood unchanged at Rs. 95-8. 3 1/2 per cent 1947/60 loan at Rs. 103-15 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs 101-4. 4 per cent 1960/70 loan was virtually pegged at Rs. 110-6. 4 1/2 per cent 1965/60 loan at Rs. 114 and 5 per cent 1945/55 tax free loan at Rs. 108-4.

EXCHANGE: There are no fresh features to report in the rupee/sterling exchange market during the week under report. For interbank business, sellers of spot T T on London quoted 1s 5 31/32d and buyers 1s 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:—

Sellers of T T on London (spot and upto six months) ... 1s. 5-31/32d.

Buyers of T. T. on London (spot and upto six months) ... 1s 6-1/32d.

The sterling/dollar cross-rate remained unchanged at 403 cents throughout.

GOLD: The gold market was inclined to be firm in sympathy with the rise in cotton and silver prices on the two days on which normal trading took place in the bullion market. Ready gold which was quoted at Rs. 66-7-6 at the opening, steadily went up to Rs 67-14 towards the end of the week. March settlement was quoted even with spot, whereas the discount on gold to be delivered in the April settlement widened from 6 to 8 annas. Sovereigns were quoted between Rs. 48-6 and Rs 48-10 throughout the week. Floating stocks of the metal are estimated to be around 100,000 tolas: arrivals from upcountry average 3,000 tolas a day and the average daily offtake is believed to be 5,000 tolas. the highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 67-14 and Rs. 66-7 for spot, and March settlement and Rs. 67-11 and Rs. 66-1 for April settlement.

SILVER: The bullion market was officially open throughout the week but trading took place on only two days during the period. In view of the closing dates of the current settlement there was a great deal of activity in the form of bear-covering in the market. Most of the business was in the nature of carry-overs and rates advanced on technical considerations rather than on demand for the metal. Ready silver of .999 fineness, which was quoted at Rs 103-4 at the opening, advanced to Rs. 107-12 at the close. March settlement silver, which was quoted at a discount of about 6 annas at the start, stood an anna under at the close, whereas silver to be delivered in the April settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 1-4 under March. Ready silver of .916 fineness stood Rs. 2-4 under March settlement. Stocks of the metal are said to be unchanged at 1,500 bars, whilst the average daily offtake from the market is put at 50 bars. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 107-12 and Rs. 103-4 for spot, Rs. 107-12 and Rs. 102-14 for March and Rs. 106-6 and Rs. 102 for April settlement.

SHARES: Although the share market was officially open throughout, no business was transacted inside the ring during the week under review.

CALCUTTA: Jute shares in the Calcutta market ruled steady throughout the week under review and there was a further small improvement in rates.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.

March	20.39
May	20.23
July	20.03
Middling Spot	22.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.

March	20.68
May	20.49
July	2.29
Middling Spot	21.09

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 27.

The quotations remained unchanged.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Feb. 27.

The market remained closed.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Delhi—I Programme

5 p.m. Gulabbai. 5-10 R. R. Chowdhury. 5-20 Lakshmibai. 5-40 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6 Shakur Khan 6-20 Local news and special announcements. 6-50 Gulabbai 7 Yeh to Bataiye. 5. 7-15 Filmi Gane. 7-30 For the Universities. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Lakshmibai. 8-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-55 Madan Ghosh. 9-30 B B C News. 9-45 Lakshmibai. 10 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10-5 Basant 10-20 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-30 Gulabbai. 10-40 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10-45 Shakur Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

8 a.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-30 Kamalabai Barodekar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati 9-10 K. R. Patwardhan. 9-20 Saz Sangeet. 9-30 P. Taranath. 9-50 Flute recital. 12-30 p.m. Gujarati Garbas. 1 A variety. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 4-20 School broadcasts. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Kesharinath Bhaye. 5-15 Ghulam Rasool 5-25 P. Taranath. 5-40 K. R. Patwardhan. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Kamalabai Barodekar. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 Kesharinath Bhaye. 7 Dhol Ni Pol. 7-15 Gujarati songs. 7-30 N L. Ranade. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Air Orchestra. 8-20 In the news. 8-25 Music. 8-30 Sports review. 8-45 Vayu Vritta. 9-45 K R. Patwardhan. 10 Mumtaz Husain. 10-15 Kamalabai Barodekar. 10-30 P. Taranath.

Bombay II—Programme

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 A mixed garland. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Ghulam Rasool. 9 Kesharinath Bhaye. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1 4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 P. Taranath. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Ratnakant Ramnathkar. 9-30 Doreen Stephens. 9-45 Bert Nissim and his merry makers.

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Reserve liability, etc., of share holders about	Rs. 18,00,000

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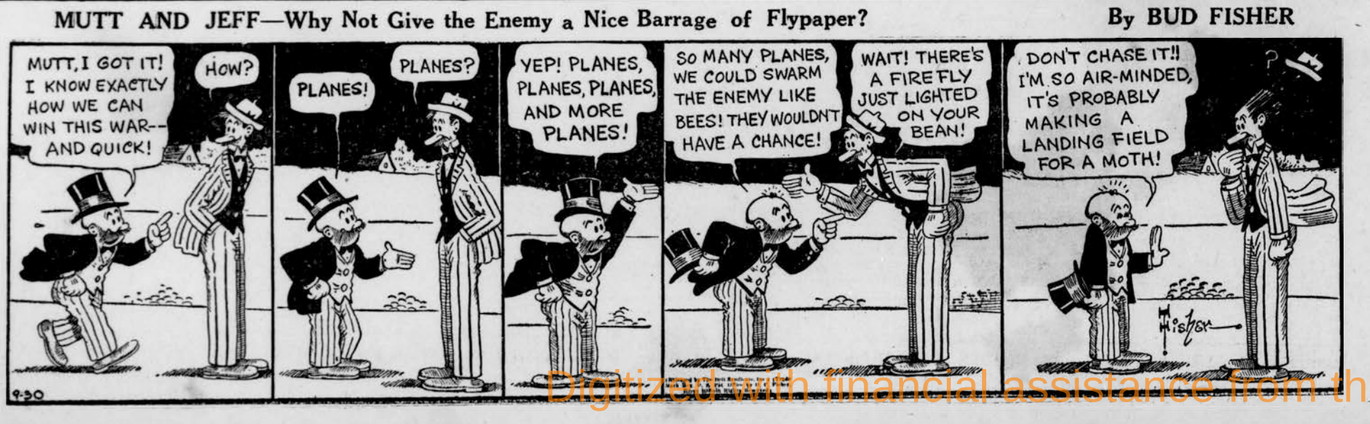
MUTT AND JEFF—Why Not Give the Enemy a Nice Barrage of Flypaper? By BUD FISHER


MUTT, I GOT IT! I KNOW EXACTLY HOW WE CAN WIN THIS WAR--AND QUICK!
HOW?
PLANES!
PLANES?
YEP! PLANES, PLANES, PLANES, AND MORE PLANES!
SO MANY PLANES, WE COULD SWARM THE ENEMY LIKE BEES! THEY WOULDN'T HAVE A CHANCE!
WAIT! THERE'S A FIRE FLY JUST LIGHTED ON YOUR BEAN!
DON'T CHASE IT!! I'M SO AIR-MINDED, IT'S PROBABLY MAKING A LANDING FIELD FOR A MOTH!
9-30

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HARMFUL IMPLICATIONS OF PLAUSIBLE BUDGET

Voice Of City's Commerce And Industry

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The first reaction to the Central Budget is that it is apparently a good one, but really full of harmful implications; that it is based on a short-sighted policy tending to cripple initiative and enterprise and, particularly, corporate enterprise.

The proposed tax on tobacco and on vegetable products has also come in for criticism.

Regarding reference to inflation in the budget speech of the Finance Member, Prof. C. N. Vakil, in an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" stated that the Finance Member "persists in the prevailing method of financing the requirements of H.M.'s Government and of the Allied Governments by the issue of more currency notes."

SIR A. DALAL

Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal, in the course of an interview to the "Chronicle" said:

"From the point of view of business and industrial development, the budget is fairly satisfactory, in view of the great increase in Defence expenditure. The taxation on individual incomes has, however, reached the very limit and threatens to discourage enterprise. I wish the Finance Member had tried other less orthodox sources of revenue such as large agricultural incomes and death duties.

"It is reassuring to note that a financial settlement regarding allocation of Defence Expenditure is not to be altered. But the facts as brought out in the Finance Member's speech seem to show that there has been some alteration. The details, particularly with regard to expenditure on Air Force, require to be carefully defined and watched. It seems that Government intend to enter into direct lease-lend arrangements with the United States; but if they do so, they will have to be careful to see that India has not got to pay out more to the United States than she is likely to receive from her in the shape of direct Lease-Lend."

SETH HARIDAS MADHAVDAS

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of an interview to the "Chronicle" said:—

"The budget at first sight does not appear bad. The relieving feature is the admission in effect made by the Finance Member that the Defence Expenses have reached a peak figure. This induces the belief that Defence expenditure will henceforth go down."

Dividing the proposals into two categories, namely direct and indirect, he stated that the latter would affect all, including the masses. "The tax on tobacco, for example," he added, "will weigh heavily on them, as tobacco is one of their commonly used but pardonable luxuries. The tax on vegetable products is another instance. Real ghee is impossible to get, as far as the masses are concerned. Very little "Vanaspati" ghee is now available and is essential for the consumption of masses. If that is taxed, their health will suffer."

INDUSTRIES MUST EXPAND

Regarding direct taxes he said: "The middle and the upper middle classes and those with fixed incomes are badly affected, because they have been paying all this while for their necessities at an inflated rate. While their income is taxed by advancing surcharges and super-tax, the scope for expansion of industries is very much restricted. India's present prime necessity is expansion of industries. During war time, we are unable to do so. During the post-war period, the country will be left with little money, after it has passed through the peak period of taxation. The result is that industrial expansion for all time is badly affected."

TALE OF TAXATION

Mr. Pranlal Devakran Nanjee, Chairman of Devakran Nanjee Bank, said: "It is a tale of taxation and more taxation. Fear will affect initiative and enterprise, particularly corporate enterprise."

SIR CHUNILAL B. MEHTA

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Shroffs' Association said:

"Looking to the revised deficit of Rs. 99 crores for 1942-43 and a deficit of Rs. 60 crores for 1943-44, the new taxation which is estimated to yield about twenty crores of rupees, cannot be called very high. Further, the decision to finance the balance of deficit by borrowing will be welcome.

However, in view of the fact that the proceeds from income-tax, super-tax, corporation tax and excess profits tax will be about Rs. 95 crores of which the excess profits tax alone will fetch Rs. 40 crores, I would like to point out that the increase in the corporation tax which is proposed to be raised to two annas in a rupee, will certainly impede the growing habit of the Indian people towards investing in industrial and other shares. That tax is not subject to refund to any shareholder, even though his income may be within exemption limit. Secondly, in view of the rising cost of living, the middle class people are really in need of relief and therefore the exemption limit for income-tax should have been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500."

PROF. VAKIL'S VIEW

Prof. C. N. Vakil, in an interview, said:—

"The Financial Settlement between the U. K. and India has been interpreted in a very elastic, way, resulting in much greater burdens than India can bear. The transfer of part of the defence expenditure to capital account which reduces the deficit should not mislead us in the belief that the real immediate burden is in any way less. Taking this into account the defence expenditure for 1942-43 comes to Rs. 230 crores and for 1943-44 to Rs. 200 crores against that of 1941-42, when it was Rs. 102 crores.

"So far as direct taxes are concerned, there is a good case for exempting persons with incomes below Rs. 3,000/- per year, in view of the abnormally high prices which admittedly lower the standard of life particularly of the poor and middle class people.

"Regarding inflation, the Finance Member has not denied its existence though he has tried to explain away its magnitude and intensity. He persists in the prevailing method of financing the requirements of H.M.'s Government and of the Allied Governments by the issue of more currency notes, though he admits that 'it would be foolish to ignore the crux of the matter, which is that in the lopsided economic setup of a country at war, free purchasing power is a potential source of danger.' The Finance Member has not suggested any practical method of preventing further inflation in the country which is inevitable under the present policy, and it is poor consolation to be told by him that after all it may not be in as bad a condition as that of Germany in 1918.

"Regarding the sterling assets in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, the Finance Member has repeated the fallacy of treating them as an unfettered bank balance. One wishes that he told us as to by what magic, these assets could be used for other than currency purposes. All of us would like that they are really available for our industrial expansion, but it is no use holding out hopes to the effect that we shall be able to utilise these assets in a particular desirable way, when for all practical purposes they may have to be used to remove the increase in the volume of purchasing power at the earliest opportunity."

MORE TAXATION BUT NO ATTEMPT TO END POLITICAL DEADLOCK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

"It is all in the air" was the comment on Sir J. Raisman's budget figures by a prominent businessman and member of the Assembly when he came out of the Chamber after the Finance Member's two-hour budget speech.

The colossal extent of India's growing defence expenditure was the main theme of Lobby comment. Many members expressed the view that Sir J. Raisman had oevr-estimated the current year's deficit and under-estimated the deficit for the coming year. It is recognised that Sir Jeremy Raisman has been clever in his taxation measures and has thrown new taxation burden on classes which in his opinion are well able to bear.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir said he wanted time to study but he raised a note of warning that the country would do well to study the full implications of Indo-British financial settlement.

There is particularly strong criticism of Sir J. Raisman'e handling of the sterling balance question.

It is mentioned tax revenue has increased from 72 crores in 1938-39 to 154 crores in 1943-44 (budget). This gives some idea of the extent of war-time taxation.

Lobby comment points out that taken together with the present increased taxation it denotes only increased expenditure, not increase in peoples' earnings. Nobody can say economic level of people has risen in any way during these war years.

As there is practically no opposition in the Assembly Sir J. Raisman will have easy time with his Finance Bill but the Finance Member will still have a good deal of criticism to meet on the subject of defence expenditure, utilisation of sterling balances and growing strain of taxation without any attempt to solve the political deadlock and thereby create the right atmosphere for national service and sacrifice.

MYSTERY MOVES IN VATICAN

BERNE, Feb. 28.

Well-informed Vatican observers were quick to see, in the unexpected departure for Berlin of the German Ambassador to Vatican City, Von Bergen, and the postponement of Count Ciano's presentation of credentials as Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, further indication of the wide scope of the negotiations under way since the arrival of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, M. Spellman.—Reuter.

TOLL OF MILITARY LORRIES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ INFORMED THE BENGAL ASSEMBLY THAT 598 PERSONS WERE KILLED OR INJURED IN CALCUTTA BY MILITARY LORRIES.

The Chief Minister, replying to another question, stated that 20 persons were killed and 152 injured as the result of police action during the August disturbances in Calcutta.

Replying to supplementaries, Mr. Huq said he thought that the ACTION TAKEN IN SOME CASES WAS HASTY.—United Press.

BR. PACIFIST RELEASED

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Pacifist and author H. U. Bowman detained since June, 1940, under Defence Regulation 18 has been released from Brixton Prison.—Reuter.

Ratio Of U. S. Aid To China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Formally recommending the continuance of Lend-Lease for another year the House Foreign Affairs Committee told Congress that the United States must make every effort to increase the aid to China.

The report disclosed that the dollar value shipments to Great Britain were about twenty-five times greater than the value of materials to China. The aid to Russia was about ten times greater in value, than that given to the Chinese.—Reuter.

Where Finance Minister Failed

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

"The Daily Gazette" says that the Finance Member could have gone the whole-hog and mercillessly taxed all war profiteers but he betrayed woeful hesitation in applying the lancet to the swollen limbs of the body politic. The lower and middle classes fail to get the relief they deserved.—A. P.

NEWSPAPER PRICES TO GO UP?

India Govt.'s New Order

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

As a result of further examination of the various suggestions regarding economy in the consumption of newsprint put forward during the discussions between the Commerce Department and representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Editors' Conference and the Indian Languages' Newspapers' Association, the Government of India have decided to make certain important amendments to the Newspaper Control Order, 1942.

By a Gazette of India Extraordinary issued on February 27, 1943,

the quota of pages admissible per price category of all types of newspapers have been reduced by half, and

the publication of more than one edition per day of any newspaper for circulation in the same locality has been prohibited, except with the previous permission of the Central Government.

UNSOLD COPIES

In the light of the altered circumstances

the concession allowing returns of unsold copies upto a maximum of 5 per cent introduced in November last had had to be withdrawn.

The amending order further provides for

the raising from April 1, 1943, of advertisement rates by 50 per cent over the rates in force on February 20, 1943, and

has fixed the maximum ratios which advertising matter can bear to news and editorial matter in respect of different kinds of newspapers.—A. P.

Cardinal Hinsley Gravely Ill

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Cardinal Hinsley is gravely ill and received the last Sacraments on Sunday. He has been unwell for some time and became worse during the night. He is the Archbishop of Westminster and is 77. —Reuter.

MR. RANGA RAO'S RE-ELECTION

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Mr. S. Ranga Rao, Hon. Secretary to the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has been elected in the bye-election to the Madras Corporation Council from the Triplicane Division, defeating two of his rivals by a large margin of votes.—A.P.

BENARES: A revolver alleged to have been snatched away from the inspector who was murdered at Dhanapur police station in Benares District by a riotous mob during the August disturbances was recovered by the local police when they raided a house in the city on Friday evening. One person was arrested in this connection.

BR. DOUBLE SUMMER TIME

LONDON: British double summer time will start this year on Sunday morning April 4 and end on Sunday morning, August 15. —Reuter.

EX-MINISTER'S CHARGE AGAINST SIND GOVT.

"TRADING IN COMMODITIES FOR PURPOSE OF MAKING PROFIT"

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

The Sind Government's policy of "trading in commodities for the purposes of making profit" by purchasing surplus Wheat within the Province at controlled prices and selling it to other Provinces at higher prices was criticised by Mr Nichaldas Wazirani, a former Sind Minister, when the general discussion of the budget began in the Sind Assembly today.

GOVT. NO COMMERCIAL CONCERN

Mr. Nichaldas who initiated the debate said that it was not proper for the Government to convert itself into a commercial concern nor was it lawful for them to do so under the Defence of India Rules. He maintained that the purpose of the Defence of India Rules as far as the control of prices and movements of commodities were concerned, was the "maintenance of supplies." Moreover, the Government of India Section 297 prohibits the Provincial Governments from controlling exports between the Provinces.

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah the Premier, remarked:—"We are on safe ground and if anybody doubts it let him go to court."

AGRARIAN RELIEF BILL

Mr G M Syed, a member of the All India Muslim League Working Committee, urged the Government to bring forward its Agrarian Relief Bills without fear or favour. The Government should not follow "Hindu Imperialist Policy" he said.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN SIND

M. L. A.'s Motion For Inquiry Admitted By Speaker

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

The Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly has admitted a motion sponsored by Sheikh Abdul Majid, which asks for the appointment of a tribunal consisting of a judge of the Chief Court and a gentleman of high legal acumen from outside the Province to examine the causes that led to the promulgation of Martial Law in half of the Province of Sind.—A. P.

THAT OLD STORY AGAIN!

Zafrulla On Gandhiji And Cripps' Plan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

On Tuesday last Sir M. Zafrulla Khan visited a London school the headmaster of which was his teacher in India. For one hour he faced questions hurled at him.

Asked why the Cripps negotiations broke down Sir M. Zafrulla Khan replied that acceptance of the proposals would have bound the Congress to support the war effort and as this was contrary to Mr. Gandhi's theory of non-violence the Congress would have had to quarrel openly with him.

To a question seeking the cause of Mr. Gandhi's rise to power he said that everyone would probably give a different reply. Many years ago in South Africa where Mr. Gandhi was a practising barrister he had taken a strong line of protest regarding discrimination against Indians. His leadership there and his ascetic life had made a strong appeal to his fellow countrymen. His hold on them increased by the success of his campaign of Civil Disobedience which had in Indian opinion defeated British policy on occasions.

He added that it was quite a mistake to imagine that Hindus and Moslems were always unfriendly. On the contrary their relations were on the whole very friendly but for their constant struggle for power in the political field and once these differences were settled much of the ill-feeling that now existed would die down.

"HAVAN" IN VIZIANAGRAM PALACE ON WEDNESDAY

BENARES, Feb. 28.

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, in a statement, says:—"On the great occasion of the termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast I propose to get performed by learned Pandits in the Kali Temple, within the compound of the Vizianagram Palace a 'Havan' on a large scale between 8 and 10 a.m. on Wednesday, (March 3.) The citizens of Benares and also people from outside, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and of any other nationality whatever, shall be greatly welcome to join us in large numbers at this thanksgiving ceremony. At the termination of the 'Havan' alms will be distributed to the poor and 'Daridranarayan' feeding will take place.—A. P.

Britain Protests to Sweden

STOCKHOLM: Britain has protested about the building in Sweden of small boats for Germany, a Swedish Foreign Office spokesman told Reuter. The British contention is that the boats could be used as minesweepers. This will be examined by experts and Sweden's reply will be given as soon as their report is available.

Nawab Ghazi, Secretary of C. P. Zamindars' Association has wired to the Viceroy to release Gandhiji as an act of clemency as it will add to the glory and greatness of the great powers.—Orient Press.

Bears'

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